

# HISTORY OF THE GILL FAMILY.

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BY  
THOS. F. GILL,  
OF  
PERRY, RALLS COUNTY, MISSOURI.

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## NOTE.

The author, in his aim to do justice to all,—realizing that it might be urged that more space and greater prominence has been given to some branches and members of the family than others,—desires to state, by way of explanation, that this arises wholly from the fact that in some instances he was more familiar with the history of some of them than others, and that other members of the family wrote him more fully and furnished him with greater information while he was preparing the work. This explanation applies with much force to the family of Jonathan Gill, of Indiana. The author deeply regrets that the material concerning this large and interesting family consisted of little more than names, dates and a few important events.

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## PREFACE.

I have been moved by three motives in writing this work.

First. I desire to possess it in the form in which it has been written and published, for the satisfaction of myself and the benefit of my children.

Second. I desire to hold up as it were the images of our ancestors before the living descendants of the family, hoping the example of their industry, frugality and patriotism, might inspire others of the name and blood to live in accord with those principles which ever secure to men and women vigorous constitutions, independence and the confidence of their associates.

Third. I concluded that the dates, names and events might furnish a valuable fund of information for future reference.

I fully realize that it is imperfect and that it has fallen far short of my expectation. It may however serve as a basis for a more extensive work by some future historian of the family.

I have written hundreds of letters, traveled hundreds of miles, and expended considerable money in gathering material and in preparing and printing the work, and shall feel that I have been sufficiently recompensed should it meet with the approval of those who will be most interested in reading it.

The sketch of my own life was furnished by a friend who has known me for more than thirty years. He has written it from an intimate personal acquaintance with my life and affairs during this long period. While the facts and events in the sketch are true to the letter, had he neglected his rhetoric and been a little less profuse with his adjectives, he would have spared me that hesitation which I feel in inserting the sketch.

THOS F. GILL.

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## HISTORY OF THE GILL FAMILY.

### I.

#### *ORIGIN OF THE NAME.*

In the early part of the eighteenth century, or more nearly about the year 1718, some Irish peasants or fishermen found an infant lying upon the shores of one of those seas that lash the coast of Ireland. The child was wrapped in rags, had the gill of a fish in its mouth, and was lying within easy reach of the rapidly approaching, relentless and merciless tide.

Many theories were suggested ; one that the child was the sole survivor of some terrible shipwreck; another that some poor mother, unable in those unhappy times to secure food or raiment, had commended her child to the mercy of the angels, and embraced a Celtic matron's death by hurling herself into the sea; and still another, that the unfortunate mother, having left her child in fancied security, had been swallowed by treacherous quicksands or swept into the illimitable depths by the remorseless waves, which she had been watching, animated by the vain hope that they might cast at her feet something that would save life.

The tender hearted peasants, true to the instincts and emotions of their race, picked up the perishing foundling, and warmed it with their breath and the heat of their own bodies.

Since the gill of a fish had been found between its lips, they at once called it Gill, to which the name of John was afterwards prefixed.

The blood of this child has run in the veins of more than ten thousand Americans. The descendants of John Gill are scattered over every section of the southern and western part of the United States. There are a great many of them in Indiana. No doubt they often meet under different names, that have originated from marriage, without knowing anything of their relationship. Their number is beyond calculation, and the names of thousands of them beyond the reach of the historian.

If the old Irish ancestor could look upon the record that has been made by his innumerable offspring, he would find few acts that would cause the blush of shame to rise to his cheeks, and many well authenticated heroic, noble and charitable deeds that would swell his bosom with emotion. They have not been saints, but in the affairs of life they have performed their part faithfully and in accord with sound judgment and manly courageous principles. They have served their God and their country, and discharged their duty

towards their fellow men in every walk of life. They are in every legitimate business and in every honorable profession. As soldiers they have done their duty. In the learned professions they have achieved distinction, and as farmers they have been frugal and industrious.

## II.

*LIFE OF JOHN GILL.*

But little is known concerning the early youth of John Gill. It is known that about the year 1732 he was living with an old Irish weaver, and was certainly engaged in learning the weaver's trade. About this time a difference occurred between the boy and his master, in terminating which John exhibited a trait of character which is ever present with his latest descendants. The old weaver had assigned to the boy the difficult and delicate task of filling quills for the loom. Upon one occasion John was led astray by his companions and neglected to perform his duty. The weaver ran out of quills and at once severely reprobated the boy.

The old weaver must have manifested great rage, for the boy told his companions—some of whom lived to reach these shores—"that if the hank of thread he was quilling should break he would leave the country and never return to be punished by the old weaver again." *He kept his word.* Steadily he tramped on the treadle, slowly filling quill after quill until the old winding blades had but four threads left. Upon these threads hung the destiny of unborn millions. *They broke*, and the determined boy remembering the resolve

he had previously made, turned his back upon the old weaver and set his face towards the colonies. In the harbor of one of Ireland's ports the boy found a vessel just ready to sail for the North American Continent. Slyly slipping on board, he concealed himself until the ship was riding the billows of the Atlantic ocean far away from the Emerald Isle. He was destined never again to see the land of his birth. Being possessed of sterling integrity, a sound body and vigorous intellect, and feeling the blood of that valiant race who have fought the battles of every country but their own, coursing through his veins, he had no fear of the dangers inevitably connected with colonial life. The ship after a rough passage finally dropped her anchor in the harbor of New York.\*

John Gill walked ashore without a pound, sovereign, shilling or pence in his pocket, and cast his lot and joined his fortunes with the courageous pioneers of the New World.

About the year 1748 John Gill married a Miss Duncan, who was a Scotch lady, and the young couple settled in what was then called the colony of New Jersey.

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\*Note—not certain.

## III.

*CHILDREN OF JOHN GILL.*

Six sons were the result of the union of John Gill with Miss Duncan. There is a tradition in the family that there were several girls; if so, there is no authentic record of their birth or issue. The names of the sons were Thomas, James, George, Robert, John and William. Nothing whatever is known of the descendants of the last named five sons.

Thomas Gill was born about the year 1765. When he was about 26 years of age war broke out between Great Britain and the American Colonies. It is more than probable that the father and all his sons served in the ranks of the colonial armies during the long struggle with the mother country. The younger sons may have been slain in battle. This would account for the absence of any mention or discovery ever having been made as to the issue of the five sons. It is known that Thomas Gill enlisted in the Revolutionary army at the beginning of the war. He was soon serving with the rank of captain, which he won by his coolness, skill and valor while under fire. He remained in active service during the whole war. His comrades long treasured his memory. After the war they were proud to be numbered amongst his friends.

After the independence of the Colonial government had been recognized by the powers of Europe, he married Hannah Chriswell about the year 1785. They settled in South Carolina, and afterwards moved to Kentucky. They raised a large family of children, the first four, whose names were Samuel Chriswell, John, Robert and Rebecca, were born in South Carolina. The family moved to Kentucky about the year 1789. Thomas located on what was known as Cane Ridge, in Montgomery county, Kentucky.

At this period of frontier history, Kentucky was a wilderness infested with savage beasts and still more savage men. The brave inhabitants cleared their lands and cultivated their fields with their rifles in their hands. Every few days there were rumors of Indian forays and atrocities, which often proved only too true. At that early day the naked Indian warriors were ever present in the forests and cane brakes of Kentucky. Later they came down in large war parties from the regions about the shores of the Northern Lakes, led by blood-thirsty and ferocious chiefs. In these unhappy times the alarm rapidly spread from settlement to settlement, and the people on the frontier crowded into the forts that had been constructed by Daniel Boone and other fearless frontiersmen. Very frequently small armies were put into the field while the old men and boys remained to garrison the forts and protect the women and children. These Spartan bands, led by old soldiers who had seen service

in other wars, met the merciless savages upon many a bloody field, and finally drove them beyond the Ohio.

It is hardly probable that Thomas Gill, the revolutionary soldier, remained quietly at home when the war cries of the northern warriors were echoing through the forests and his comrades of the old wars were encountering all the dangers incident to frontier warfare.

These terrible wars gave to Kentucky the name of the "Dark and bloody ground." These brave people, who made a wall of their bodies to protect and advance the banners of civilization, are deserving of all the fame that the chroniclers of immortal deeds have accorded them. Thousands of them sleep upon the battlefields north of the Ohio, while other thousands sleep the "sleep of sleep" in the beautiful valleys and on the green hillsides of the "dark and bloody ground." Many lofty and heroic actions live only in story, and who knows but what the most glorious have sunk into oblivion unchronicled and unsung. Around how many Kentucky firesides have we listened to stories of heroic deeds and Spartan endurance, that would have made the names of many Kentuckians household words forever if they had reached the ears of a Parton or a Whittier.

In Kentucky the following named sons and daughters were born: Sallie, Betsy, Polly, James, Josiah, Nancy, William and Thomas Gill.

Thomas Gill and his wife Hannah C. Gill, lived to a ripe old age and died in Crawford county, Illinois, in 1857. By a stainless and courageous life he had earned the hope of a spiritual and the right to historical immortality.

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## IV.

*CHILDREN OF THOMAS GILL.*

The following are the names of the sons and daughters of Capt. Thomas Gill:

1. Samuel C. Gill, born November 22, 1783.
2. John Gill, born October 2, 1785.
3. Robert Gill, born October 26, 1787.
4. Rebecca Gill, born October 30, 1789.
5. Sarah Gill, born February 9, 1792.
6. Betsy Gill, born September 10, 1794.
7. Polly Gill, born May 18, 1796.
8. James Gill, born February 26, 1798.
9. Josiah P. Gill, born April 24, 1800.
10. Nancy Gill, born February 3, 1802.
11. William Gill, born November 20, 1805.
12. Thomas Gill, born August 10, 1806.

Very little is known of the history of this large family, with the exception of Samuel C. Gill, whose career is treated in another part of this work.

John Gill married a Miss Alexander. He was a soldier in the Indian wars, and was present at the desperate battle of the Thames where Tecumseh was killed. There is a tradition

in the family that in one of the conflicts that occurred between the frontier army and the Indians, this veteran pioneer and soldier became mired in a swamp at a moment when the battle was the hottest. When the order was given to charge, he with others extricated themselves from the mud and sprang forward. John Gill often told of having wiped the mud from the "frizen" and flint of his musket on the hunting shirt of a comrade, named Oakley, and of how glad he was to find that the gun fired. We only have an account of one daughter of this family. She married William Fenwick.

Robert Gill married his cousin, a Miss Gill. It is believed that they settled in Illinois.

Sarah Gill married Frederick Merkley. They probably located in the state of Illinois.

Betsy Gill married William Ryan. They also located in Illinois.

Polly Gill married a Woodworth.

James Gill, the eighth child of Captain Thomas Gill, was born in the state of Kentucky in Montgomery county, on the 26th day of February, 1798. James Gill moved with his father from Kentucky to Crawford county, Illinois, in the year 1814, and resided for some time in Lamotte. He then moved to what is now Cumberland county, Illinois. He was elected as the first County Commissioner of Cumberland county. He was at one time County Judge and was the

leading man in locating the county seat where it now stands. His good judgment was so highly appreciated that he was kept in office for 32 years.

James Gill married Diadana Neal, December 27, 1829. She was born in the state of Kentucky, November 3, 1811. To them were born ten children, viz :

Hannah Matilda Gill.

Emily Gill, now Mrs. S. P. Reed.

Martin Chambers Gill.

Angeline Gill, now Mrs. Abram Conrad.

George Newton Gill.

Lucinda Gill, now Mrs. J. H. Fulkerson.

James and Thomas Gill.

Didana Nancy Gill, now Mrs. J. W. Brooks.

Martha Evaline Gill, now Mrs. J. N. McMorris, and

John Nalor Gill.

At this date, 1892, there are only six of his children living, 26 grandchildren and 15 great grandchildren.

James Gill was a man of more than an ordinary intellect, and being robust and industrious, he accumulated property very rapidly, yet he was generous and liberal to the less fortunate. His granaries and meat house were always open to the poor and destitute, who were very plentiful in the early settling of the state of Illinois. He was a staunch



THOMAS GILL.

democrat to the time of his death, which occurred September 26, 1884.

Josiah P. Gill married Nancy Delap or Dunlap. Nothing is known of this family.

Nancy Gill married Harry Kitchel.

William Gill married a Miss McGee.

Thomas Gill married a Miss Porter and settled in Edgar county, Illinois. He attended a reunion of the Gill family in Indiana and was accompanied by two of his daughters. This occurred September 10, 1875. He died about the year 1880.

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## V.

*SAMUEL C. GILL.*

Samuel Chriswell Gill, son of Captain Thomas Gill, the revolutionary soldier, and grandson of the Irish waif, was born in the state of South Carolina on the 22nd day of November, A. D. 1783. Very little is known of his boyhood. He was raised on a farm, and in those times that meant a great deal more than it does to-day. The farms had to be cleared of heavy forests, stumps had to be grubbed, and vast cane brakes had to be cut with an old fashioned heavy hoe. The boy became immured to all these various branches of farm labor. The ground was plowed with the ancient wooden mold-board plow, a peculiar kind of an agricultural implement, which not only tested a boy's strength, but his temper and religion also. This plow, which will be remembered by a few old people, was a very slight improvement upon the plow used by the ancient Romans. During the winter the young man perhaps spent a few days at some old log school house, endeavoring to obtain the foundation for the business education which he afterwards completed by his own exertions without a teacher. His hardy life on a frontier farm resulted in a vigorous and healthy body. At

an early age, during every harvest, he was distinguished for his ability to handle the reap hook and bind grain. He always exhibited such skill and endurance that his co-laborers ever yielded to him the post of honor, which was "to lead the field."

On the 23rd day of September, 1807, Samuel Chriswell Gill was united in marriage to Sarah Malone. She was the daughter of Jonathan and Mary Malone. This old lady lived to the great age of nearly one hundred years. This family of Malones came from the state of Tennessee in very early times and settled in Montgomery county, Kentucky. Sarah Malone had a sister named Leah, who married James Casseldine. Another, named Ruth Malone, married Dom Craig. Ruth lived until the year 1891. She died in Boone county, Indiana. She outlived all her brothers and sisters and expired at about the age of 85 years. There were three other sisters, Polly, Betsy and Rachel. Polly Malone married William McClintic, and Betsy married John Hendrix. Rachel married Andrew Dunlap. They settled in Adams county, Illinois. Sarah Malone had three brothers, Steven, Thomas and Obadiah. These sons married and settled in Adams county, Illinois, where many of their descendants reside at this time.

The young couple (Samuel Chriswell Gill and wife,) were very poor, their entire stock of this world's goods consisted of one bay pony, eleven dollars in money and a

feather bed, possibly made with feathers which the young bride had plucked from wild fowls. They packed all that they possessed on the back of the little pony and went into the mountains where land was cheaper, and finally settled on Licking river in what is now known as Bath county, Kentucky. Samuel C. Gill was a far-seeing man, and early in life possessed the genius of making money. He foresaw that he was in a pretty good part of the country and that it would not be long before there would be more people hunting for lands in that region. He knew that these people would be very poor and that the first thing they would create a demand for would be bread. This suggested to him the idea of building a mill. Already some mountaineers had constructed a brush dam across the Licking river and had obtained sufficient water power to run a small pair of buhrs. These crude buhrs were of Kentucky stone. They were perhaps hammered out by old Tom Donathan, who was a rough stone-mason. Samuel C. Gill succeeded in making a trade with the owners of this mill site. He agreed to pay the owners fifty dollars for their mill and mill site. He at once went to work and constructed a log dam, cutting all the timber and hauling the logs to the river himself. As was one of the customs of the times, the neighbors helped him to raise the mill house and put in the dam. To the intense delight of the neighborhood, the little mill was soon grinding corn.

Mrs. Sarah Gill filled the quadruple duty of miller, cook, nurse and washer woman. Fortunately she was a courageous, ambitious and vigorous woman. The writer has often heard old settlers say that they had frequently seen her shoulder a two-bushel sack of meal, and carry it out of the mill and up the steep slate bank and deposit on the mill boy's horse.

Their first son, Harrison Gill, was born here on the 10th day of July, A. D. 1808.

The little mill proved to have been a wise, judicious and profitable enterprise. In a short time the owner was enabled to attach a saw to his water power. This was the foundation of his fortune. There were vast forests of fine popular and pine within easy reach of the mill. Gill could buy this fine timber at almost his own price, and he kept his saw running night and day. He supplied the whole country for twenty-five miles around with lumber, and rafted and shipped by flat boat large quantities down the Licking river, where he found a ready market. He now began to accumulate money very fast. As soon as the lands of the Territory of Indiana were open for entry, Samuel C. Gill began to make trips to the most favorable regions of that country on horseback. He made innumerable entries, and being a good judge of land and of the localities that possessed a prosperous future, his investments in this line were of incalcula-

ble benefit to his heirs. Even in these times Indianians in making land trades frequently refer to these entries. They say, "If it is one of Sam Gill's entries it must be a good one." He entered large bodies of land in Putman, Montgomery, Boone and Hendrix counties, Indiana. He also entered several tracts in Coles, now Douglas county, Illinois. The author does not know of a single one of these fine farms that have since been made upon these lands, that is worth less than fifty dollars per acre, and he has seen them all. It looks as if the wise old gentleman foresaw everything and selected the *creme de la creme* of the land. He had certainly done his part towards his posterity, for he laid the foundation of a fortune which, if it had all been under the direction of one other such man as himself, would now have been equaled in amount by few of the colossal fortunes of this continent. He became very prosperous. There were 500 acres of land of the old homestead in Kentucky, besides which he owned several tracts of timber and other lands in the neighborhood.

Samuel C. Gill was highly respected by the people of his county, and they often honored him with their confidence by electing or having him appointed to fill some county office. He served as justice of the peace for nearly a quarter of a century. By virtue of the office of justice of the peace, he was also one of the justices of the county court of Bath

county. In those times, under the law, the justices of the peace of the county formed the county court, and the oldest justice was ex-officio sheriff of the county. Samuel C. Gill was the last sheriff who served a full term under this peculiar law. In the year 1849 he desired to move across Licking river into Fleming county, and his oldest son, Harrison, qualified to fill the office of sheriff, with Thomas F. Gill, William Allen and Lindsey Coleman as deputies. The term of office was two years.

John Porter was the next sheriff under the old law, but the legislature soon afterwards made the sheriff's office elective, and as a consequence Porter only served a few months.

Samuel C. Gill lived an honorable and upright life. Although he never connected himself with any church or expressed himself as satisfied with any particular form of religion, he was always willing to do his part towards building churches and paying the preachers. Frequently he was willing to go down pretty deep into his pockets if he could get one of his fearless ministers to score the hypocrites. Upon such occasions he would occupy a conspicuous seat and enjoy the scorching and squirming of the congregation with grim humor. His wife was nearly all her life a consistent and earnest member of the old Ironside Baptist church. She was known far and near, and loved for her many charities and her hospitable disposition. To know her was to love

her. She died as she had lived, in the year 1847, on the 22nd day of December. She was at that time in her 63rd year.

Samuel C. Gill before his death made more than one will; a copy of the latest will can be found in another part of this work. Aside from this will during his lifetime he gave to each of his sons and daughters, except the youngest, as they married or became of age, two hundred and forty acres of land that he had entered in Indiana and Illinois. His children with but few exceptions settled on the lands he gave them at once, and they or their descendants occupy them to this day.

November 1st, 1849, Samuel C. Gill married a second wife, whose name was Elizabeth Reed. By this marriage there was no issue. Contrary to the world's opinion of second marriages this turned out to be a felicitous union. The old people lived happily together for several years, and dear old "Aunt Betsy," as she was called, was a good woman, who sustained and comforted her husband in his declining days. He wisely, from motives of pure affection, generously and liberally provided for her future. She died about the year 1885.

About the year 1845 Samuel C. Gill sold the old mill property and farm for ten thousand dollars. He stipulated in the deed that the place should be forever known, and so transmitted in all future transfers, as "Gill's Mill." It was

so known until a recent date as Gill's Mill, there being a post office at that place by that name. Lately some stupid and unfeeling iconoclast, with no respect for ancient landmarks or the sacred names of Kentucky pioneers, induced the post-office department to erase the name of Gill's Mill from the post office directory and substitute what he perhaps conceived to be the more euphonious, historical and aristocratic name of Coggswell.

Samuel C. Gill being the son of a Revolutionary soldier inherited his patriotism. He early in life foresaw that if the States could be kept together the Republic would soon become the greatest power on earth. He often pointed out the dangers that were just ahead of the ship of state.

Henry Clay was his ideal of a statesman. To his mind the great orator of the blue grass region was not only the most eloquent, but the wisest man that the world ever saw. He was also a great admirer of Geo. D. Prentice, and he anxiously awaited the appearance of the *Louisville Journal* weekly for more than twenty years. He heartily supported the gallant and brilliant young Dick Menefee when he was elected to Congress over the well known Dick French. Of course he was an Old Line Whig and died in that faith.

As a farmer he was frugal and industrious in all things. He made money on things—lands especially—that were worthless to other people. In other words he made money

just where others began to lose. Nothing suited him better than to purchase an old dilapidated, worn-out farm. He would at once clean up and keep that which the vendor had considered worthless fields, build new fences and good gates. The fine old farm upon which he spent his last days was actually made up of several small farms which he had purchased from people who considered that the fields were thoroughly exhausted and almost valueless. His idea of making money as a farmer and stock raiser was to breed and raise young stock on grass or the rough feed of the farm. About the time they were ready to be fattened for market he would turn them over to some one else. He was never known to grain-feed any stock for market. He always sold just where this expensive process began.

His idea was to give all his children a good common school education. He wisely concluded that if the metal of which great men are composed was in them, they would of themselves obtain all the learning that was necessary to sustain them in whatever position they might occupy. He never, although he was amply able, sent one of his children to any higher school than could be found in the neighborhood. He feared that they might become enervated in body and neglect the principle of industry under which they had been trained. He thought that too much education was always done at the expense of muscle and brain.

As was the custom of the times, he was fond of a daily toddy, but he seldom ever went beyond the line of genteel sobriety. He abhorred dissipation, idleness and gambling in every form. He was a game man—game to the core. He was high minded, generous and liberal to a fault. Upon the slightest provocation he would maintain his rights, against one man or all the world. So bitter was his hatred for gambling and gamblers, that he never allowed a card to be played upon any of his farms. Whenever he happened to discover a party playing cards on any of his lands, or in any old out-house, he would fearlessly take possession of the cards and destroy them. There were desperate characters upon the border in those times, but it was seldom that any of them, no matter how strong they were, or how heavily armed, ever dared to brook his ire. He was a crack shot with the old fashioned flint-lock rifle, and very frequently went into the woods in search of game. He often returned with a deer or several wild turkeys on his shoulder. He boasted, and it was true, that he never shot a squirrel in any part of the body but his head. He was fond of chasing fox and would indulge his children further in this sport than in any other. The old gentleman could hardly contain himself when he heard the music of the hounds. Even when greatly advanced in age he would mount the old white horse, known everywhere as "Old Jim" and fearlessly ride ahead of the younger generation. He was very fond of fish, and although he lived on the banks

of the Licking river, which at that time was literally alive with the finest fish in the world, he was never known to wet a line. He considered that method of extracting the finny tribe from the limpid mountain stream a business that was a "little too slow" to a man of affairs. He never used tobacco in any form. He was fond of music and dancing and he often joined hands with some mountain belle in executing the old Virginia reel. He could not play upon any instrument, neither was he ever heard to sing a song or whistle a tune. The music was in his soul, but not in his throat or in the ends of his fingers. He considered that no man of business ever had time to whistle or play on the fiddle. Although always firm and seldom ever idle he was ever cheerful. His idea of life was to "let the dead past bury its dead." He never worried about anything. If he made a mistake he tried hard to remedy it, if after every exertion he found anything beyond remedy he dismissed all of that business from his mind and set his face again toward the future. He never opened graves or wept over the past. To him the past was irrevocable. He lived in the present and for the future—never borrowed trouble—was never afraid of the day upon which the sun had not yet risen. At night when he lay down everything was dismissed from his mind and he slept like a child. He was no ordinary man, and the example of his model life should command reverence of his latest descendant. He died of inflammation of the neck of the

bladder in his own house, on the old homestead in Flemming county, Kentucky, on the 23d day of November, 1854. He had lived seventy-one years and one day. He was the noblest Roman of them all.

Thirteen children were born to Samuel Chriswell Gill and Sarah Malone Gill.

Harrison Gill, born July 10th, 1808.

Jonathan Gill, born May 30, 1810.

Eliza Gill, born June 12, 1812.

Marcus Gill, born April 9, 1814.

Emily Gill, born February 26, 1816.

Cassandra Gill, born January 9, 1818.

Elizabeth Gill, born October 19, 1819.

Polly Gill, born July 30, 1821.

Marsolete Gill, born February 7, 1824.

Amanda Gill, born November 7, 1825.

Shiloah Gill, born September 11, 1827.

Martha Ann Gill, born October 13, 1829.

Thomas Franklin Gill, born November 15, 1831.

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## VI.

*WILL OF SAMUEL C. GILL.*

On the 9th day of April, A. D. 1853, Samuel Chriswell Gill made the following last will and testament:

“I, Samuel C. Gill, of the county of Flemming, and the State of Kentucky, knowing the uncertainty of life and being of sound mind and disposing memory, do make and publish this my last will and testament, hereby revoking all former wills made or attempted to be made by me, and

“First.—I will and devise that all my just debts be paid.

“Second.—I will and bequeath to my wife, Elizabeth, the house I now live in and all that part of the farm or land lying east of a line commencing at a set rock at a point above the tan-yard near an apple tree, and running south to Licking river, and commencing again at said rock, run in a northern direction, or so as to include the calf lot adjoining the house yard as now laid off, a straight line to the back or north boundary of the farm. Also the following slaves, to wit, Joshua, Agnes and Milly; also, my two work mules, black mare, one yoke of oxen, two cows, such as she may select out of my stock, my wagon, all my tools, farming implements, household and kitchen furniture, provisions and groceries on hand at my death, and one hundred dollars cash,

all for her sole use and benefit for and during her natural life, then the same or whatever thereof may remain in existence to descend to my heirs.

“Third.—I will and bequeath to my son, Harrison Gill, the sum of three hundred dollars, also my entire interest—being one-half—of two tracts of land in Morgan county, Kentucky, which he and I hold jointly, containing about three hundred and five acres.

“Fourth.—I give to my son, Jonathan Gill, one hundred dollars.

“Fifth.—I give to my daughter, Eliza P.-Hymer, four hundred dollars.

“Sixth.—I will to my daughter Emily Ashley, two hundred dollars and one bay mare now in her possession, and I do nominate my son Harrison her agent, friend and committee to receive the said two hundred dollars and also whatever residue she may be entitled to out of my entire estate, to have and hold the same as such for her exclusive use and benefit, free from any claims or uses her said husband, W. H. Ashley, might or could have to any part thereof.

“Seventh.—I will to my daughter, Cassandra Kibbey, four hundred dollars.

“Eighth.—I give to the children of my daughter Elizabeth Barnes, deceased, the sum of seven hundred dollars, to be distributed among them as they become of age or marry. Their portion of the residue of my estate, if any, to be dis-

tributed in like manner. In case either of these children die in minority or without issue, then that portion to descend to their brothers and sisters or their issue.

“Ninth.—I give to my daughter Marsolete Carson, two hundred dollars.

“Tenth.—I give to my son Shiloah Gill, all the lands in Coles county, Illinois, containing three hundred and twenty acres, to have and use for and during his natural life, to be for a home for him and family, not subject to his debts or to be disposed of by him, and at his death to descend to his children, if any, if not, then to descend to my heirs-at-law. Also, I give him one grey mare, now in his possession.

“Eleventh.—I give to my daughter, Martha Ann Kibbey, five hundred dollars.

“Twelfth.—I give to my son, Thomas F. Gill, five hundred dollars.

“Thirteenth.—I will and bequeath to William Reed and his wife, the house and lots in and adjoining Sharpsburg, conveyed to me by Alfred Busby, for and during their natural life, to be for them a home, not subject to either of their debts or to be disposed of by them. And after their death I will and bequeath the same in fee to my grandson, Samuel W. Wright, but should he die without issue, then the property to return to my estate and descend to my heirs.

“Fourteenth.—I give to my wife’s niece, Sally Lyons, my sorrel horse, known as the Hardin colt, together with

the side saddle she now uses, and also a good new common riding bridle and blanket, for her own separate use.

“Fifteenth.—I will and desire that the entire residue of my estate, both real and personal, except the home farm, be sold and distributed among my heirs, including my son Marcus Gill, under the same restrictions as the specified legacies above mentioned. The balance of the home farm not willed to my wife, I desire to be rented until her life estate expires, and then that the whole be sold together and the proceeds distributed in like manner among my heirs; and power and authority is hereby conferred on my executor to convey and make full and complete title to any and all my real estate authorized to be sold by him as I myself might or could do were I living. The advancements already made to my children and the specific legacies herein willed, make them about equal, and any advancement hereafter made by me to any of them shall be accounted for by them in the settlement and distribution of my estate.

“Sixteenth.—I nominate and appoint my son, Harrison Gill, executor of this my last will and testament. I desire that he be permitted to qualify without being required to give security.

“Witness my hand this the 9th day of April, 1853.”

SAMUEL C. GILL.

Witness: { SAMUEL P. McNARY,  
G. W. HAMPTON.

## VII.

*EXPLANATION OF WILL.*

The above will is the latest will and testament of Samuel C. Gill and the one under which the estate was administered. It requires some explanation.

The testator long before his death had began to give lands and advance some money to his children as they married or became of age. His idea was to give each one of them two hundred and forty acres of land, and he had evidently fixed in his own mind a certain sum of money which he intended each one of them should have. The amount is supposed to have been about one thousand dollars each. The amounts mentioned in the will were intended together with the amount already advanced to each heir to make the sum that he had fixed in his mind that he intended each heir to have. Whether that sum was one thousand or more it is not easy to understand. This accounts for the unequal bequests of money mentioned in the will to the different heirs. To some he had already advanced more money than to others.

In the matter of Marcus Gill it will be noticed that he, under the will, only inherits a part of the residue of the estate in the final distribution. The reason for this was that Samuel

C. Gill, the testator, had long before his death sold to his son Marcus the old mill property for the sum of ten thousand dollars. The testator valued the mill at the time of the sale at eleven thousand dollars. Whether at the time of the trade this matter of value was clearly understood is not certain. The testator during his life maintained that the matter of the value of the mill was clearly understood, and he forever claimed that he had already advanced his son Marcus one thousand dollars in the mill trade, having only received ten thousand dollars for property that he valued at eleven thousand dollars. The will of itself is the evidence of this statement.

It will be noticed that under the will the heir Shiloah takes 320 acres of Illinois land and no money. It is probable that the excess of land and the money already advanced to Shiloah equalized his inheritance with the other heirs. **1936911**

In the matter of Thos. Franklin Gill. He inherited no lands and under the will he received \$500.00 in money. He being the youngest of the heirs, before he became of age the lands in Indiana and Illinois had all been distributed to the other heirs. During the testator's lifetime and with his consent Thos. F. Gill contracted for the purchase of 260 acres of wild land in Ralls county, Missouri. Now the testator advanced to Thos. F. Gill the sum of \$500.00 to make a payment upon these lands. In making the will, through neglect, as he the testator afterwards stated to his wife, he

made the mistake of charging Thos. F. Gill with the \$500.00 which he had advanced to him in lieu of the lands which he intended to give him or purchase for him as he had the elder heirs. He saw the mistake soon after making the will and expressed the intention of paying for the land. He soon afterwards died without fulfilling this intention. The result was that the heir, Thos. F. Gill, took five hundred dollars under the will—one thousand in all, but inherited no land. This fact was well known to some of the heirs; each advanced fifty dollars to Thos. F. Gill. Marsolete, who was the poorest one of the heirs and the least able of all of them, was the first to advance this fifty dollars and insisted that the neglected heir should take the money. The object of this explanation is to show that Samuel C. Gill was ever animated by a noble, generous, fatherly spirit toward all his children, loving them all equally well and honestly endeavoring to show not the least partiality toward any one of them. If he made any errors, they were certainly errors of the head and not of the heart.

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## VIII.

*HARRISON GILL.*

Harrison Gill, the first son of Samuel C. Gill, was born July 10th, 1808, in Bath county, Kentucky. He was raised on the old farm. During the winter he attended a country school and obtained a common school education. After he had grown up to manhood he was entrusted with the education of his younger sisters and brothers. This was a task in which he took great interest and discharged his duty judiciously and kindly. About the age of twenty-five he opened a small store at Gill's Mill. By the practice of those principles of economy and industry which he had learned from his father, he rapidly succeeded in business. He may in some degree have been indebted for his early prosperity to the fact that he was operating under the eye of the wise old gentleman. He was perhaps the first merchant that ever went to one of the eastern cities from that part of Kentucky to buy goods. He made a trip to Philadelphia about the year 1833 for the purpose of buying goods for his store at Gill's Mill. These goods were transported to Pittsburg and thence by steamboat down the Ohio to Maysville. From there

they were hauled by ox teams over the mountains to the place of destination.

On the 6th day of December, 1837, Harrison Gill was married to George Ann Lansdown. She was the elder daughter of Geo. Lansdown. Her mother was the widow of Richard Menefee, Sr. George Ann was a half sister of the illustrious Richard Menefee who represented that section of Kentucky in Congress. She was a glorious woman and a noble mother. Every one knew her, and every one loved her. Her whole life was devoted to the welfare and happiness of others. She exhausted her vitality and destroyed her health, in toiling and devising schemes for the benefit of her children, relations and friends.

Shortly after Harrison Gill's marriage he purchased the celebrated Olympian Springs in Bath county, Kentucky, from Geo. Lansdown. Lansdown had bought this fine property from Senator Henry Clay. Mrs. Gill had an interest in these springs by inheritance. Here Harrison Gill and his estimable wife lived for the remainder of their lives.

During the war he retired with his family for a short time to Illinois. In politics he was a Democrat. Being the descendant of a revolutionary soldier he believed in the perpetual union of the states and was violently opposed to secession. As a consequence, during the war a man of his pronounced political faith was ever in danger in the mountain

regions of Kentucky. He resided temporarily with his family for a few years in Illinois during those terrible times when the war was raging with such violence in his native state. He suffered considerable loss in the burning of a large number of cottages at Olympian Springs by the armies, or more likely, marauding bands of the enemy.

After the war he returned with his family to Olympian Springs, and during the remainder of his life he managed a large farm, directed all his mercantile business and was at the same time the careful and genial host at the famous watering place. During the short hot season of the summer Olympian Springs were filled to overflowing with the opulent and the elite of the society of Cincinnati, Louisville and Lexington. The place possessed great renown. The pure mountain air was invigorating, and the waters cold, sparkling and pure. The place was visited by people from every part of the union, and the cottages were often honored with the presence of the great Henry Clay, the silver-tongued Tom Marshall, Robert Wickliff, the land king, Judge Woolrey, and countless other illustrious Kentuckians.

Harrison Gill raised and educated a large family—educated them far beyond the ideas that he learned from his father on this subject. Notwithstanding the fact that during the whole of his life he did a great business and handled countless thousands of dollars, he never accumulated a great deal of

money. This result is easily accounted for. It did not arise from indolence or a want of good judgment, or from a lack of putting into practice sound business principles.

He was the conscientious executor of the estate of his father, the heirs to which were scattered over three or four states. The business was interminable and ever present. During his long life much of his valuable time was devoted to the affairs of this estate. As the first heirs began to die the number of heirs were increased. The final settlement of the estate could not be made until the demise of the widow of the testator. Countless matters arose to confound and complicate affairs. Some of the heirs, not fully understanding the "law's delays," and being far away, began to misinterpret the honest, faithful and prudent conduct of the executor. All this weighed heavily on his mind. No man ever questioned his integrity. He knew that he had done all that mortal man could do, and realized that those who were causing him trouble had no conception of the gigantic load that he had been carrying. Late in life he began to show evidences of a decaying mind. He had been tasked beyond his strength at his advanced age. The machinery was worn out. The death of his wife, in about the year 1880, was a blow from which he never recovered. From the day of their marriage he had relied upon her sound judgment in every emergency. She was his constant confidential adviser. After

the death of his faithful, ever-loving wife, he took but little interest in the affairs of this world. His mind returned to the scenes of his youth. He was a child again and passed away into the shoreless sea of eternity as a child sinks to sleep. This sad event occurred when he was seventy-eight years of age, in the year 1886. He died of softening of the brain.

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## IX.

*CHILDREN OF HARRISON GILL.*

The following named children were born to Harrison Gill and his wife George Ann:

John Menefee Gill.

George Chriswell Gill,

Mary Tomlinson Gill,

Sallie Warren Gill,

Louella Gill,

Laura Gill,

Alice Gill,

Blanche Gill,

Peachie Gill.

John Menefee Gill was named after his uncle John Menefee. This uncle was a brave and promising young man. He was killed in a duel with a noted politician, on an island in the Mississippi opposite Vicksburg. John Menefee Gill was a fine looking, courteous young man. As a boy he was a favorite with all who knew him. He secured a liberal education and grew into a polished gentleman. While a young man he went to Missouri and engaged in the mercantile business with his uncle, B. F. Tomlinson, in a country

store located where the town of Perry has since been built. Here he made friends of everyone he met. He will long be remembered by hundreds of Missourians, who admired him for his manly conduct, polished deportment and sterling integrity. He returned to Kentucky and soon after the war broke out, true to the patriotic principles of his revolutionary sire, he embraced the cause of the Union and at once volunteered as a soldier. He enlisted in Capt. Lafayette North's company and was immediately commissioned a lieutenant. Early in the war he was promoted to a captaincy. He led his company in action in several battles that were fought in the beginning of the gigantic conflict. He was present at the terrible two days battle of Pittsburg Landing. Possessing a weak body the hardships of camp life soon made such inroads on his health that he was compelled to retire from active service. He died in his father's house at about the age of 26 years. The example of his patriotism and valor is worthy of being imitated and treasured by his relatives.

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George Chriswell Gill, the second son of Harrison Gill, married Miss Jennie Bright at Carmago, Illinois. He engaged in the insurance business and stands very high in insurance circles. He resides at Champaign, Illinois. He has five children, Alvin B. Gill, Blanche Gill, Harrison Gill, Grace Gill and Bruce Gill.

Mary Tomlinson Gill, the third child of Harrison Gill, married Samuel Williams. They had one daughter, Louella. This daughter married Thomas Jones. After the death of Samuel Williams, Mary married George C. Everett. They have three children, Mate, John and Catlett.

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Sallie Warren Gill, was the fourth child of Harrison Gill. She married Col. Robert Trimble Williams. He is a successful farmer living near Mount Zion, Macon county, Illinois. They have six children, Margaret L. Williams, Harrison T. Williams, Roger Williams, Cordelia Williams, G. Warren Williams and Sybil Williams.

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The fifth child born to Harrison Gill was named Louella. She died at the age of four years.

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The sixth child of Harrison Gill, was named Laura Gill. She married Albert Hoffman. They reside at Mount Sterling, Kentucky. They have five living children, two dead ; named Carry Hoffman, Harry Hoffman, Miller Hoffman, Lansdown Hoffman and Louisa Hoffman.

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The seventh child of Harrison Gill was named Alice. She married William N. Anderson. They located on the Devil's Backbone, in Montgomery county, Kentucky. Their

post office address is Mount Sterling, Kentucky. They have two very bright boys. Their names are, Walter Anderson and Charlie Anderson. They already promise a brilliant future and will no doubt be heard from outside of this work.

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The eighth child of Harrison Gill was named Blanche Gill, who married John O. Miller. They reside at Mount Sterling, Kentucky. They have three children, Harry Miller, Berkley Miller and Rebecca Miller.

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The ninth and last child of Harrison Gill, was named Peachie. She married Charles Scott, and resides at Lexington, Kentucky. They have two children, Harrison Scott and Ruth Scott.

## X.

*JONATHAN GILL.*

Jonathan Gill the second son of Samuel C. Gill, was born May 30th, 1810. The first event in his life worthy of note, was his marriage to Sytha Ingraham when he was about twenty-seven years of age. He settled on the land deeded to him by his father in Montgomery county, Indiana, shortly after his marriage. This marriage occurred Sept. 17th, 1837. He was an industrious and frugal farmer and succeeded moderately well in life. Previous to his death, he divided his lands among his children, giving to each about fifty acres, which was then worth about fifty dollars per acre, and retired with his wife to the town of Ladoga, where he lived the remainder of his life. During the war of the rebellion the soldierly instincts of his ancestors cropped out in him and he enlisted as a patriot in a regiment of volunteers. He was at that time more than fifty years of age. He performed active duty at the front, until he was discharged on account of physical disability. In politics he was a republican. He died on the 18th day of September, 1891, on the forty-fourth anniversary of his marriage. He was seventy-one years of age. His wife survived him and is still living and occupying the old mansion in Ladoga.



JONATHAN GILL.



MRS. JONATHAN GILL.

Jonathan Gill had ten children, seven boys and three girls:

Franklin Gill.  
Henry Gill.  
Sarah Gill.  
Jennie Gill.  
William B. Gill.  
James H. Gill.  
Samuel Gill.  
Mary Gill.  
Oliver Gill.  
Richard Gill.

There was never a death in the family. All of them are grown and married.

Franklin Gill married Mamie Wilson and located in Ladoga, Indiana. He is extensively engaged in the manufacture of lasts and barrel heads, and is moderately prosperous. He is a religious man and in the absence of the regular minister, occasionally fills the pulpit at Haw Creek Christian Church. He has three children, Hattie, Mintie and Maud. Hattie is married to Prof. Hall, of the Ladoga High School.

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Henry Gill, the second son of Jonathan Gill, married Bettie Atchison and located in Franklin county, Kansas. His post office address is Laloup, Kansas. He is a farmer.

They have four children. Sytha Emma, Carrie, Annie and Jennie. Sytha Emma Gill married George Myers. Carrie married Nicholas Fowler.

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Sarah Gill married Jasper Rice who is now dead. She resides at Ladoga, Indiana. They had two children. Lavilla Rice married Jesse Batman. They live in Putnam county, Indiana. They have two children. L. V. Rice, the son of Jasper Rice and Sarah Gill Rice, is a civil engineer and is employed in Cincinnati, Ohio. He is a bright young man.

Jennie Gill married Thomas Shackelford. They own and live on the old Jonathan Gill homestead in Montgomery county, Indiana. Their post office address is Ladoga, Indiana. They have three grown children, Marcus, Forrest and Olie.

Marcus Shackelford married a Miss Bird and they have one child.

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William B. Gill son of Jonathan Gill, married Mrs. Amanda Knox. They reside at Ladoga, Indiana. He is a farmer and manufacturer of tile. He occasionally preaches at the Haw Creek Christian Church. They have no children.

James H. Gill, son of Jonathan Gill, married Mollie Myers and located in Kansas. They have four children. Ward D. Gill, Byron Gill, Roy Gill and Vernie Gill.

Samuel Gill, son of Jonathan Gill, married Ella Shelday. He resides at Ladoga, Indiana. They have two bright children, Claud Gill and Nina Gill.

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Mary Gill, daughter of Jonathan Gill, married William Powell. They live in Crawfordsville, Indiana. They have no children.

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Oliver Gill, son of Jonathan Gill, married Mollie Meyers. They live at Crawfordsville, Ind. They have two children, Harley Gill and Harry Gill.

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The tenth and last child of Jonathan Gill was named Richard Gill. He married Sarah Morrison. He is engaged in the manufacture of tile at Ladoga, Ind. They have two children, Ray and Lester.

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## XI.

*ELIZA GILL.*

Eliza Gill, the third child born to Samuel C. Gill and Sarah Gill, married Jesse Pickel-Hymer on the 16th day of March, 1831. They located on the lands given them by Eliza's father in Putnam County, Ind., immediately after marriage. She is still alive and living on the same farm where she has resided for more than sixty years. Pickel-Hymer was a prosperous farmer. He owned a farm of seven hundred acres of the finest blue grass lands in Indiana. The post office address is Roachdale, Ind. They have had born to them twelve children. Eliza is a Roman mother. Had she lived in the best days of Old Rome she would have received honorable mention. Their first child was named Sarah Pickel-Hymer, then followed Elizabeth, Amanda, Georgie, Samuel, John Thomas, Hattie, Cassandra, James, Laura, Alma, and the twelfth child died in infancy without a name. Jesse Pickel-Hymer died in the winter of 1891-1892, of LaGrippe.

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Sarah Pickel Hymer married Daniel Shaver. They have eight living children and one dead. Their names are Orlando,



MRS. ELIZA P. HYMER.



JESSE P. HYMER.

James, Emma, Samuel, Ora, Elmer, Joseph and Carrie. Orlando married Mollie Meeks; Emma married Abraham Carter; Samuel C. married Mamie Maxwell.

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Elizabeth Pickel-Hymer married John D. Billingsley. They reside in Indianapolis, Ind. They have seven children, Ada Billingsley, Denton Billingsley, Belle Billingsley, James H. Billingsley, Nettie Billingsley, Alexander Billingsley and Judson Billingsley. Ada married Theodore Randal; Denton married Lyra Oliver; Belle married Harry Romley; James H. married Nellie Hutchings.

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Amanda Pickel-Hymer married James Darnell. They live at Stumptown, Ind. They have seven children, Jessie Darnell, Thomas Darnell, Annie Darnell, Ida Darnell, May Darnell, Carrie Darnell and Frank Darnell. Jessie Darnell married Laura Brainard; Thomas Darnell married Mollie James; Annie Darnell married Bass Vancleve. There has been but one death in this family.

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Georgia Pickel-Hymer married James Nelson. They live in Indiana and have six children, Jesse Nelson, Andrew Nelson, Cora Nelson, Otie Nelson, Samuel Nelson and Minnie Nelson. Jesse married Olie Gordon; Andrew married Carrie Thomas; Cora married Bascomb Thomas; Otie married Olie Mount.

Samuel Pickel-Hymer married two wives. He married first a Miss Fassetts, and the second time a Miss LaFalletto. They did reside in Putnam County, Ind. Samuel Pickel-Hymer and both of his wives are dead. They had seven children and three of them are dead. The names of the children were, James Pickel-Hymer, Warren Pickel-Hymer, Tilly Pickel-Hymer and Otis Pickel-Hymer. Of these Tilly married Albert Williams, and Otis married a Miss LaFalletto.

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John Thomas Pickel-Hymer died unmarried at the age of 22 years.

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Hattie Pickel-Hymer married Clifton G. Hill. Their post office address is Ladoga, Ind. They have had four children, Eva L. Hill, Clemie Hill, Otto S. Hill and Cecil Hill.

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Cassandra Pickel-Hymer never married. Her post office address is Roachdale, Indiana.

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James Pickel-Hymer's post office address is Roachdale Indiana. He is a breeder and trainer of fine horses. He is trustee of Franklin township, Putman county, Indiana. He was once married, but his wife died in a few days after marriage.

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Laura Pickel-Hymer married Edward Brewer. They have two children, Walter Brewer and Alma Brewer. They reside in Putman county, Indiana.

Alma Pickel-Hymer married Charlie Bridges. They have had two children, one is dead; the one living is named Nellie Bridges.

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The twelfth child of Eliza Pickel-Hymer, the Roman mother, died in infancy without a name.

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The generation now growing up have dropped the "Pickel" from the name and call themselves "Hymer." Jesse Pickel-Hymer was a wagon maker by trade, and if the writer was going to make a trip around the world in a wagon, he would name old Jesse Pickel-Hymer to make the wagon.

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## XII.

*COL. MARCUS GILL.*

Colonel Marcus Gill, son of Samuel C. Gill, was born April 9th, 1814. He was raised on the old farm in Kentucky, on the picturesque shores of Licking river and received a common school education. He worked as a boy in the old mill and on the farm.

Marcus was a strong and vigorous boy. In his early boyhood he was distinguished in the neighborhood for his readiness to maintain his rights. Though not a quarrelsome boy he very frequently had encounters with the young men of the community. It was seldom in these battles that the contestants used other weapons than their fists. They never resulted in anything more serious than black eyes and bloody noses. Such affairs were very common occurrences in those early days in the mountain regions of Kentucky. Marcus not only thought, but he was perhaps entitled to wear the laurel as the chief of the mountain pugilists. This trait of character was ever uppermost with him during his whole life. Even in his old age he was ever ready at a minute's notice to punish an assailant, defend himself or resent an insult, but he never required any other weapons than his own ponderous fists.



MARCUS GILL.

The militia laws were in force in Kentucky at the time that Marcus was growing into manhood. Under these laws all the able-bodied young men of the state were required to perform certain military duties. They were enrolled into the militia and upon appointed days they were compelled to attend muster. Marcus was delighted with this pleasing duty to his state. He early manifested great interest in all military affairs. The Bath and Montgomery county militia formed a regiment, in the ranks of which Marcus first learned to handle a musket. His proficiency, ready knowledge of military affairs and soldierly bearing, soon put him at the head of this fine old regiment, where he marched as its colonel.

At the age of twenty-five he married Sallie Ann Bruton on the 23rd day of June, 1839, and located at the foot of Carrington's Rock. He then purchased a farm and tan-yard of William Lane. He divided his time for several years between agricultural pursuits and furnishing Kentuckians with good shoe leather, something that the mountaineers stand very much in need of even to this day.

About the year 1843 he returned to the old homestead and bought the old mill and adjacent farm and timber lands from his father, for which he paid ten thousand dollars. He ran this mill successfully, making everything hum and keeping everybody about him on the jump until about the year 1854. He also engaged in building flat boats and transporting pig iron on the Licking river from the Clear creek and Caney

furnaces to Cincinnati and other places. He kept the river full of flat boats transporting lumber and other cargoes to the various cities on the banks of the Ohio. Many of these boats were laden with barrels of the invigorating and curative waters of the celebrated Blue Lick Mineral Springs; many of these cargoes floated down the Mississippi and were sold in the marts of New Orleans.

By Sallie Ann Bruton Col. Marcus Gill had four children, Enoch Bruton Gill, Turner Anderson Gill, Lea Cassandra Gill and Sarah Ann Gill. Sallie Ann Gill, wife of Marcus Gill, died in Kentucky, March 29th, 1846.

On January 12th, 1847, Col. Marcus Gill married Mary Jane Foster. She was a widow with two children, Sandford Foster and Jemima Foster. The boy Sandford died on the plains of a peculiar disease. He had cut a strip of hide from the fresh carcass of a dead steer that had died of Texas cattle fever. It is supposed that he became inoculated with the disease and soon after died. Jemima married Flem Rice and lives in Saline County, Missouri, where they have raised a large family.

This Mary Jane Foster, second wife of Col. Marcus Gill, was the daughter of James Bruton. This Bruton was a brother of Enoch Bruton, who was the father of Col. Marcus Gill's first wife. The mothers of both those wives were named Jackson and were sisters, consequently the two wives of Col. Gill were double cousins.



MRS. MARCUS GILL.

Enoch Bruton's widow married Turner Anderson. The children of Col. Marcus Gill by his first wife had an aunt Susan Bruton, who married Dr. Lafayette Yates, who settled in Texas. Dr. Yates is dead. His wife and children and grandchildren live in Bryan, Texas. It appears that some or more of the grandchildren bear the name of Clark.

In the year 1854 Col. Marcus Gill sold the old Gill's Mill property and all his lands to William M. Ragland and John W. Tomlinson for about twenty thousand dollars. He immediately constructed a large flat boat with covered decks. On this boat he loaded all his household effects, horses, cattle, twenty or twenty-five slaves, a year's supplies, wagons and farming implements. On the 1st day of March, 1854, he went on board of this boat with his whole family, gave orders to slip her cables and bid farewell to grand old Kentucky.

Colonel Marcus Gill and his fortunes were soon floating on the bosom of the Ohio. The son of a pioneer, true to the instincts of his ancestors, was setting his face towards the setting sun in search of new frontiers to conquer. Who of his descendants can conceive of his emotions, as from the deck of the craft that carried all that was dear to him on earth he gazed for the last time upon the scenes of his childhood?

His slaves furnished the propelling power and he himself stood at the wheel. At Cairo he employed a steamboat

to take his boat in tow and pull him up the Mississippi river to St. Louis. At that city he again employed a steamer to tow him up the turbulent Missouri to the village of Kansas City. He had no sooner landed than a suave gentleman offered to sell him 115 acres of Kansas City hills, now in the heart of the city, for the sum of fifteen hundred dollars. The proposition struck the Colonel as being so utterly preposterous that he thought the man had taken him for a sucker, and often afterwards added that he came near "spitting in the fellow's face." He made the mistake of his life. That property is to-day worth countless millions. Col. Gill went further south, about twelve miles from the little village of Kansas City, and paid twenty-five dollars an acre for a large tract of land. He lived to see a large metropolis grow up on the one hundred and fifteen acres which he might easily have owned, and must have often looked back and regretfully called to mind the bland and childlike innocence with which he regarded the proposition of the suave gentleman who thought that Kansas City had a future before it.

As he had settled on the line of "Bleeding Kansas" and was the owner of a large number of slaves when the border troubles incident to the early settlement of the territory came on, Col. Marcus Gill found himself in a dangerous locality. *He stayed there.* He was conspicuous and active in maintaining what he considered to be the rights, duties and privi-

leges of American citizens under the constitution and laws of the country—held his own to the last—and there were few of the lawless ruffians who dared to interfere in his affairs. Just previous to the beginning of the war he fitted out one of the largest and finest wagon trains that ever started across the prairies of the west. This time he turned his face toward the Lone Star State. He was a democrat, and strongly in favor of secession, and of course cast his fortunes with the people of the South. When he started South he was worth about a hundred thousand dollars. A part of this capital was invested in wagons, horses, mules, jacks, jennets and negroes. This big train created such a sensation along the border that it was frequently written up by frontier correspondents of the newspapers. Col. Gill remained in Texas during the whole war. He returned in 1865 very differently from the way he went. His homeward journey was not remarkable for any display of eclat or attendant brilliant caravans. This time Caesar and fortunes were drawn in a Texas wagon by a pair of Mexican ponies harnessed with raw hide. The climate had killed his valuable Kentucky jacks and jennets. Lincoln's emancipation proclamation had freed his slaves, and the remainder of his property had followed the fortunes of the Lost Cause.

Two of his sons, Enoch B. Gill and Turner A. Gill, enlisted in the Confederate army. They were in the hottest

of it all, and Enoch left a leg on one of the great battlefields of the South.

When Col. Gill returned to Jackson County he found that the fencing around his fine farm had all been destroyed and that everything movable had disappeared. He lived on his farm in Jackson county, Mo., until 1883, when he divided his lands among his children. He then moved to Plattsburg, in Clinton county, Mo. There he bought a small place of forty acres. All of these last moves were made from the fact that he found that his health was failing and he desired to enjoy the benefit of the mineral springs at Plattsburg. Here he spent his last days, and died December 19th, 1886, at the advanced age of 72 years and 8 months.

In August, 1871, he had his ankle-joint fractured by a vicious Texan bull. He never fully recovered from this wound and it was finally one of the causes of his death. He died of constitutional erysipelas and blood poisoning. His body lies in his son Turner A. Gill's burial lot at Elmwood Cemetery, Kansas City. During his life he encountered many vicissitudes of fortune, all of which he endured with great fortitude.

Col. Marcus Gill by his second wife, Mary Jane Foster Gill, had seven children, Susan Bruton Gill, Henrietta Fenwick Gill (died in infancy), Sallie A. M. Gill, William Kibbey Gill, Mary Edith Gill and Louella Gill. Marcus J. Gill, born 1854, died in infancy.

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Enoch Bruton Gill, son of Col. Marcus Gill, was born in Bath county, Kentucky, December 14th, 1839. His boyhood was perhaps passed in working in the old mill or on one of his father's farms. In 1854 he accompanied his father's family on that celebrated flat boat voyage—before referred to in this work—which commenced at Gill Mill on the picturesque Licking and ended at the village of Kansas City, on the turbulent Missouri. He attended a common school near home and also had the benefit of a private teacher. Later he was sent to the high school at Independence, Missouri, where he remained for three years, finishing his education.

In the year 1859 he emigrated to the Lone Star State and located in Fayette county. On the 19th day of March, 1860, he married Miss Mary Louisa Lane, youngest daughter of Col. William S. Lane, formerly of Bath county, Kentucky.

The roar of the first cannon fired in the war warmed the blood of this young man, whose ancestors had won distinction upon the fields of the revolution and in the mountain passes of Mexico. He enlisted in the Confederate army during the summer of 1861, and served the first six months on Galveston Island. He was wounded in the leg on May the 1st, 1863, near Port Gibson, Mississippi. This leg was amputated by Dr. Dizart, just below the knee, about the time Gen. Grant concentrated his forces upon Vicksburg and began the siege of that heroically defended city. He was of course no longer

able to discharge the duties of a soldier and as a consequence he returned home and began teaching school in the fall of 1863.

In the spring of 1866 he moved to Clay county, Mo., where he taught school at Mt. Gilead Seminary. He studied law and was admitted to the bar at Liberty, Missouri, January 1st, 1871.

He was engaged in the practice of law at Liberty, Missouri, until December, 1878, at about which time he moved to Olathe, Johnson county, Kansas, where he resided and continued the practice of his profession until 1883. This restless disciple of Blackstone next moved his office and his family to Kansas City. Here he continued the successful practice of his profession until 1886, when he retired to his farm in Johnson county, Kansas, where he now resides, closing up the last of his law practice in the Supreme Court in 1891.

Enoch B. Gill's first wife died at Olathe, Kansas, September 11th, 1879.

By his first wife, he had seven children, named,

Turner W. Gill.

Emily C. Gill.

Marcus Gill, Jr.

Sarah A. Gill.

Enoch B. Gill, Jr.

Two boys died in infancy.

June 22nd, 1880, he was again married, to Miss Vina McCrum, of Ross county, Ohio. By this marriage, he has one son, Floyd Gill, who was born April 24th, 1881.

Enoch B. Gill was a brave soldier, a good teacher, a hard student and a successful lawyer. He discharged his duty toward his clients with industry, courage and fidelity. By his professional associates, he was regarded as a man of scholarly attainments and lofty dignity of character. He had an extensive practice in the higher courts, and will be able to bequeath to his children three volumes of about five hundred pages each containing briefs and arguments before the Supreme Courts of Missouri and Kansas.

As an evidence of the fearlessness with which he discharged his duty when elected to a public trust, one instance is sufficient to establish his reputation for courage and legal acumen : The town of Olathe, Kansas, was overwhelmingly republican, and the whisky ring was triumphant. St. John and his law partner had tried for three years to break up this ring but had utterly failed. The best citizens of the town petitioned Enoch B. Gill to become a candidate for city attorney. He was a comparative stranger, an ex-confederate soldier, and an uncompromising democrat, none of which he concealed. He was elected to the office, and inside of thirty days he had the whiskyites fleeing from the town and the ring leaders in jail. He then resigned. He is now the owner

of the "Oxford Dairy and Fruit Farm," in Johnson County, Kansas, and is engaged in the breeding of thoroughbred Jersey cattle, poland china hogs, plymouth rock chickens, mammoth bronze turkeys, and the production of fruits.

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Turner W. Gill, son of Enoch B. Gill by his first wife, was born February 18th, 1861. In July, 1883, he was married to Miss Phoebe Myers, at Ft. Worth, Texas. They have never had any children. He is a railroad engineer, and is now, and has been for several years, foreman and manager of the railroad yards at Gainesville, Texas.

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Emily C. Gill, daughter of Enoch B. Gill, was born December 23rd, 1864. She married J. N. Hargis, May 18th, 1883. They have four living children and two dead. Their names as follows :

J. E. Hargis, born February 27th, 1884.

Silly Hargis, born May 6th, 1885.

Mary Louisa Hargis, born November, 1888.

Nina Hargis, born September, 1890.

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Enoch B. Gill's third child, Marcus Gill, Jr., was born December 6th, 1867. He married Mary J. Reed, May 14th, 1890. He has one daughter, Maud Gill, born August 9th, 1891.

Enoch B. Gill's fourth child—a daughter, Sarah A. Gill was born September 2nd, 1869.

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Enoch B. Gill, jr., was born March 1st, 1876.

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Enoch B. Gill has one son by his second wife, Floyd Gill, born April 24th, 1881.

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Those who are the most interested in this work will doubtless regret that many interesting incidents connected with the varied experience and chequered career of Enoch B. Gill as a soldier, teacher and lawyer, are unfortunately beyond the reach of the historian. Men of his courage, natural talent and fine attainments are not met with every day. He ought to have remained at the bar or in public life. It is difficult to discover what charms the "dairy and fruit" interests possess to lure a man of Enoch B. Gill's ability from the proud position he had won upon those fields where giant intellects battle for supremacy. If bad health or suffering from honorable wounds has forced him into retirement he has the sympathy of the historian. Long may he live to extend the proverbial hospitalities of his roof to his friends, and long may he live a model for his children and grand children.

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Judge Turner Anderson Gill, of Kansas City, Missouri, the second son of Marcus Gill by his wife Sallie Ann Bruton Gill, was born Dec. 8, A. D. 1841, in Bath county, Kentucky. During his boyhood he attended the district schools of the neighborhood.

In October, 1860, he entered the Missouri State University as a student, and left it in the spring of 1861 to enlist as a private in the Confederate army. He was on active duty at the front from the beginning to the end of the terrible conflict. He was in the ranks of the southern forces when the contending armies were hurled against each other upon many bloody fields. For his valor and cool soldierly bearing at the battle of Corinth, Mississippi, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in Co. A. 6th Mo. Infantry. He was present during the long horrible siege of Vicksburg, and surrendered as a prisoner of war with that unfortunate army whose courage, fortitude and daring feats of arms were deserving of better fortune. He was exchanged in the fall of 1863 and at once assigned to duty as Adjutant in 2nd Mo. Cavalry. Not long afterwards Gen. Joe Shelby—the Murat of the South—in a special order promoted Turner A. Gill, for merit and gallantry under fire, to the rank of captain of Co. K. 2nd Mo. Cavalry. He was a brave and enthusiastic soldier and deserved the honorable mention of his name by his superior officers, and the confidence and admiration accorded to him by his comrades.

When all but honor had been lost he surrendered his sword with the remnant of that fearless, daring, western army that crossed rivers without bridges, slept in their saddles, eat whatever chance threw in their way, and charged the enemy wherever they met them.

He accepted the situation with the fortitude and resignation of a Roman, and at once resumed his studies at the Kentucky University, where he graduated in 1868, with second honors in a class of seventeen. In the same year he was admitted to the bar and opened an office in Kansas City, Mo.

By patient industry, hard work and prompt attention to business he soon secured a good paying practice. In 1875 he was elected mayor of Kansas City. In 1876 he was elected mayor for a second term. He afterwards served as city counselor.

In 1881 he was appointed judge of the circuit court, and in 1882 he was elected to the same office by a majority of thirty-five hundred votes over a republican opponent. In 1886 he was the nominee of the democratic convention for circuit judge and endorsed by the republican party. He had no opponent. In 1888 he was the democratic candidate for judge of the court of the appeals, and was elected by nearly twenty thousand majority, a larger vote than that received by either of the other associate judges. His lucky star prevailed

and he drew the long term, which expires Jan. 1st, A. D. 1901. His associate justices on the bench of the Kansas City Court of Appeals are the Hon. J. L. Smith and the Hon. James Ellison.

March the 9th, 1871, Turner A. Gill married Miss Lizzie Campbell, a beautiful and accomplished young lady to whom he is indebted for much of his good fortune, social and political elevation. They have had four children.

Campbell Gill died at the age of five years.

Charley Stebbins Gill, now about nineteen years of age, graduated with high honors at the University of Virginia.

George Shelly Gill, now seventeen years of age, early manifests the aspirations of his father and his old revolutionary sire. He is now attending military school at Mexico, Missouri.

Willie Enoch Gill, an eight year old, exact image and counterpart of his father, is exhibiting the instincts and ambition of an embryo statesman by striving to stand at the head of his classes in one of the district schools of Kansas City.

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Leah Cassandra Gill, daughter of Col. Marcus Gill and Sally Ann Bruton Gill, was born September 22, 1843. She first married Jesse P. Noland, in 1860. They lived at Independence, Missouri, and had eight children.

She has two grown sons, one of them is married and has one child whose name is Jesse. This family reside in St. Joseph, Missouri. Leah Cassandra secured a divorce from Noland in or about the year 1885. Leah Cassandra afterwards married Rufus Kent, a carpenter, and they now reside at Colorado Springs, Colorado. But little information can be secured with reference to this family.

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Sarah A. Gill, daughter of Marcus Gill and Sallie Ann Bruton Gill, died in infancy June, 1848, aged two years and four months.

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Susan Bruton Gill, daughter of Col. Marcus Gill by Mary Jane Foster Gill, was born March 8th, 1848. She married Allen B. H. McGee, in 1869. He is a capitalist and resides at Kansas City. He had been married twice. They have had three children. Nellie McGee, Allen McGee, one child a boy—died in infancy. Nellie McGee married a Mr. Nelson. They reside at Kansas City. Allen is a graduate of a military academy and lives with his father at home.

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Henrietta Fenwick Gill, daughter of Col. Marcus Gill by Mary Jane Foster, was born January, 1850, and died at the age of eleven months.

Sallie A. M. Gill, daughter of Col. Marcus Gill by his wife, Mary Jane Foster Gill, was born May 11th, 1852. She married John E. George. They did live in Cass county, in Missouri. She died September 17th, 1887. They had four children, Kibbey, George Frank, Julia and Mamie C. George.

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Marcus Gill, son of Col. Marcus Gill, by his second wife, Mary Jane Foster Gill, died in infancy. He was born June, 1854.

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William Kibbey Gill, son of Col. Marcus Gill by Mary Jane Foster Gill, was born in the year 1856. He married Ella Duckworth. Their children are : Rash, Maryette, Mary Jane and Thomas. Maryette and Thomas are dead. He lived, and died March 24, 1888, near Santa Fe, Johnson county, Kansas.

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Mary Edith Gill or Mamie, daughter of Col. Marcus Gill, by his second wife, Mary Jane Foster, was born January 19, 1858. She married Nicholas T. Eaton, January, 1884. They live in Kansas City, and have four children, three girls and one boy.

Nicholas T. Eaton, while returning home in his buggy one evening during the present year, was brutally murdered by some unknown party. He was a model man. A better husband, a kinder father, a nobler man nor a more perfect gentleman never lived.

He was at the time he was stricken down by the hand of some assassin, and had long previously been, extensively engaged in dealing in Western and Texas cattle. Having incurred the enmity of the cattle thieves of Texas, several of whom he had sent to jail, it is supposed that some of these desperate characters waylaid and murdered him. That he was brutally assassinated is a fact beyond all conjecture in the minds of all men who knew Nicholas T. Eaton well. Mrs. Eaton resides in Kansas City. Their children are Creswell Eaton, Edith Eaton and the twins, Allene and Helene Eaton.

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Louella, the last child born to Marcus Gill and Mary Jane Foster Gill, was born November 27th, 1869. She married J. C. Hargis, who is an extensive cattle feeder at Kansas City. They have two children, one boy and one girl. Their names are Susan B. Hargis and John C. B. Hargis, jr.

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## XIII.

*EMILY GILL.*

Emily Gill, daughter of Samuel Chriswell Gill, was born in Kentucky Feb. 26, 1816. She married Wilson Wright, Aug. 10th, 1838. They moved to Boone County, Indiana, for the purpose of possessing the land given to Emily by her father. He was engaged in selling goods at Jamestown, Indiana. He died within a year after marriage. They had one child named Samuel Wilson Wright. After the death of her husband she returned to Kentucky, a distance of about three hundred miles, on horseback, and carried her child in her lap.

Dec. 10th, 1840, Emily married William H. Ashley. They lived for about 15 years in Kentucky and then moved to her lands in Boone county, Ind. They endured a great many hardships and had the hardest of labor to perform for many years. Her lands were covered with a dense forest which had first to be cleared away. They however after many years of severe labor succeeded in making one of the finest farms in the state. This result was accomplished at the price of the vigor and health of both husband and wife.



MRS. EMILY ASHLEY.

William H. Ashley died about the year 1870. Emily Ashley died July 21st, 1891, at the age of 74 years, 4 months and 25 days. Her death resulted from abscess of the liver. She was buried at the Jamestown cemetery by the side of her two husbands and several of her children.

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Thos. Heart Ashley, son of Wm. H. Ashley and Emily Ashley, married Lilly Cornett. They live on the old home-  
stead. They have one child, Noble Gill Ashley.

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John Hill Ashley, son of Wm. H. Ashley and Emily Ashley, married Ida Darnell. They live in Boone county, Ind., near Jamestown. They have two bright and promising boys, Jouette and Glen Ashley.

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Loù D. Ashley, son of William H. Ashley and Emily Ashley, married Loll Dun. They moved to Oregon. He is a professor in one of the finest colleges in the state. No children.

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William H. Ashley and Emily Ashley lost seven children, three of them were just verging on manhood and womanhood. Their names were Eliza, Odelia, and Jesse. Jesse was killed by a train of cars. The other four died in infancy.

Sam Wilson Wright, son of Emily Wright and Wilson Wright, was raised and educated by his grandfather Gill. He was a brilliant, promising young man with innumerable friends. He, at the early age of about twenty years, died in Kentucky. His grandfather Gill had given him by will, some valuable property at Sharpsburg, Kentucky. He died before coming into possession.

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CASSANDRA KIBBEY.

## XIV.

*CASSANDRA GILL.*

Cassandra Gill, the sixth child of Samuel C. Gill and Sarah Malone, was born in Kentucky, on January 9, 1818. Cassandra is deserving of more than ordinary mention. Her mother, after long suffering, through all of which she was carefully nursed by Cassandra, died in 1847. The younger sisters and brothers after this sad event regarded Cassandra as the head of the family, and looked to her for advice; she was both a sister and a mother to them, she looked after their dress and deportment and directed their education.

In August, 1849, she married William H. Kibbey. This man early in life was attacked with consumption, and soon became an invalid. They settled at Packtolus Mills on Little Sandy river, Carter county, Kentucky. Here they owned a farm, a store and an old water mill. Cassandra was general superintendent of all affairs. She conducted the mercantile business, superintended the mill and directed the farm labor. When she was about sixty-seven years old she was the victim of a serious accident, and a still greater victim of an illiterate quack doctor, who through want of professional skill rendered

this poor old woman a hopeless cripple for life. She accidentally broke her thigh bone, and the physician, as he called himself, who attended her treated her for rheumatism for a whole year. She afterwards had a skilled surgeon to examine the limb, and he at once discovered that the bone was entirely separated. It never united. She possessed a constitution of such extraordinary vigor that she is still on the surface of the earth although sustained by two crutches. She now at the age of seventy-three years resides with her only daughter at Ashland, Kansas. She several years ago disposed of her property in Kentucky, and since then, at her advanced age, has made annual trips to Kentucky to settle her affairs, and has extended these journeys to Indiana and Missouri alone to visit her relatives. Her long life and past experience in business has furnished her with a store of knowledge equaled by few men. Possessing a retentive memory and fine colloquial powers, she is ever interesting in her conversation. She has been distinguished for her fortitude, hopeful disposition and matronly deportment. She had four children, Georgia Kibbey, Lucy Kibbey, William Marcus Kibbey and Sallie Gill Kibbey.

Cassandra Kibbey passed from this earth on July 19th, 1892, at her brother's, T. F. Gill, residence in Perry, Missouri, at the age of seventy-four years, six months and ten days.

Georgia married Milton Stevens, and located at Greenupsburg, Kentucky. Mr. Stevens is a merchant and postmaster at that place. They had four children, all of whom and mother are dead. The children's names were Julie, Sally, Edward and Baby no name.

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Lucy Kibbey, an amiable young lady, possessing a polished education, died at the early age of about twenty-three years.

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Marcus Kibbey. Of this young man, nothing could be said that would possess the slightest interest to those most interested in this work. If distinguished for anything, it is his lack of gratitude and his ability to squander money he never earned, and to add grey hairs to the head of the grand old woman to whom he is indebted for his existence. He married and now lives at Savage's Furnace, Carter county, Kentucky. His children are Lucy, Georgia and Freddie.

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Sallie Gill Kibbey, daughter of Cassandra Kibbey, married B. F. Ratcliff. They located at Ashland, Clark county, Kansas. They have two children, Gill and Milton Ratcliff.

## XV.

*ELIZABETH GILL.*

Elizabeth Gill, daughter of Samuel C. Gill and Sarah Malone Gill, was born 19th of October, 1819. She married Moses Hawkins Barnes, in Kentucky, on September 19th, 1838. They immediately after marriage moved to Indiana, and located on the lands given to Elizabeth Gill by her father, in Montgomery County, Indiana. These were fine lands, and through considerable labor they soon found themselves in possession of a splendid farm. She died January 16th, 1849. They had five children, Sarah Phœbe Barnes, William Taylor Barnes, Harvey Barnes, and Grandison and Marcus, who were twins.

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Sarah Phœbe Barnes, born October 12th, 1841, married John C. Smith, and has one living child name Laura Smith. Laura Smith has two children, Jimmey and Harvey. She was divorced from her first husband, and afterwards married Argalus Bush. They have no children.

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William Taylor Barnes married Maggie Cline. His post-office address is Florida, Missouri. They have nine

children, Henry T. Barnes, Nettie F. Barnes, John Barnes, Harvey Barnes, Claude Barnes, Earl W. Barnes, Eugene Barnes, Pearl Barnes and Clay Barnes. Nettie F. Barnes married James Miller. They have one child, named Frank Miller.

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Harvey Barnes, son of Moses H. and Elizabeth Barnes, married Lottie Kyle. He is a dealer in grain and resides at Ladoga, Indiana. They have four children, Edmond Barnes, Nora Barnes, Lottie Barnes, Harvey Barnes and one daughter. Nora Barnes married Samuel Stover; they have one boy.

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Grandson Barnes, son of Elizabeth and Moses H. Barnes, married Maggie Weddle. They live at Ladoga, Indiana. He owns and runs a confectionery. They have several children, one named Gerfie, who married Frank Young, and another child named Harry Barnes.

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Marcus Barnes, son of Elizabeth and Moses H. Barnes married Sallie Cosh. He married a second wife, whose maiden name was Sallie Bush. They have several children whose names are unknown to the author.

## XVI.

*POLLY GILL.*

Polly Gill, daughter of Samuel Criswell Gill and Sarah Malone Gill was born in Kentucky, July 30th, 1821. She died August 28th, 1824, at the age of three years.



MARSOLETE CARSON.

## XVII.

*MARSOLETE GILL.*

Marsolete Gill, the daughter of Samuel Chriswell Gill and Sarah Malone, was born in Kentucky, on February 7, 1824. Like her other sisters and brothers she received a common school education at the very poor country schools of that day.

September 4, 1844, she was married to Davy Carson. He was a great deal older than Marsolete. Their union being very unequal in this respect was a factor in their married life that was unfortunate, although they lived very happily together. Carson was of a restless disposition, never long contented with any locality, no matter how beautiful or interesting. This unfortunate peculiarity of mind rendered him wholly unfit for a farmer. He devotedly loved his wife and children and was intensely interested in their welfare. He was a man of polished manners, possessed a good education, always dressed well, and was ever of a peculiarly fascinating address.

The predominant trait of the Wandering Jew possessed him from the tips of his nervous fingers to the end of his toes. Had he been rolling in luxury in Paris, he would have regretted that he could not live in Moscow and London at

the same time. Had he been the sole owner in fee simple of the gold mines of California, he would have sold them at any price and set out in search of the diamond fields of Africa. Notwithstanding all this he is a noble man and every inch a Christian gentleman.

After marriage Marsolete and her husband remained for a short period at Gill's Mill, where Carson engaged in the mercantile business. They then moved to Fleming county; from there to Ogg's Mill, Estil county, and from there to Marsolete's land in Hendrix county, Ind. Not contented here Carson again moved, this time to Tennessee, and after a short stay he once more returned to Indiana and settled at Bloomington. At all these various places Mr. Carson was ever engaged in selling goods. At Bloomington, Indiana, Marsolete died in December, 1878.

After the death of his wife, Davy Carson's restless spirit turned his footsteps towards the Lone Star State, and he settled on the Denton Fork of Denton creek, in Denton county, Texas, where he with two of his sons, Walker and Thomas, live at this time. The fine old gentleman may not be alive.

Mr. Carson was always a delicate man, and could hardly be censured for not attacking the dense forest that covered the lands of Marsolete in Indiana. He was in some way related to the family of the celebrated Kit Carson who accompanied the great Pathfinder to the shores of the Pacific.

They had six children :  
Tennessee Carson,  
Walker Butler Carson,  
Thomas or Kit Carson,  
Bena Carson,  
Cassandra Carson,  
Ida Carson.

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Tennessee married Edward Richard Harris, a carpenter. They are now located at Pilot Point, Texas. They have three living and four dead children. The living are Jouette, Minnie and Baby, a girl. E. R. Harris is a splendid, clever fellow and a fine mechanic, his weakness is for a gun or fishing tackle. In consequence of his love of sports he has not accumulated much of this world's goods, neither does he seem to care to.

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Bena Carson married Amos Hendrix and located at Jamestown, Ind. He is employed in cleaning spittoons for a saloon. The names of the children are unknown to the writer. There are three of them.

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Cassandra Carson died of St. Vitas' dance at about the age of 25, in 1872. She married Benjamin F. Worth. Their children were Nora and Frankie, both dead.

Walker Butler Carson lives at Pilot Point, Texas. The writer does not know whether he is married or not. He was born July 10, 1848.

Davy Tom Carson, son of Davy Carson and Marsolete Gill, was born December 22, 1852, and it is not known whether he is doing anything to keep the name of Carson spreading over the Lone Star State. He lives at Junction City, Kimble county, Texas.

Ida Carson, daughter of Marsolete Gill and Davy Carson, was born April 17, 1858, and died May 4, 1858.

The following will more fully show the rambling disposition of Davy Carson, who was born June 19, 1808, in North Carolina :

He was married to Marsolete Gill in Bath county, Kentucky, September 4, 1844.

Their first child was born in Fleming county, Ky., in 1845.

2nd child, Madison county, Ky., 1847.

3rd child, Estill county, Ky., 1848.

4th child, Hendricks county, Ind., 1852.

5th child, Sumner county, Tenn., 1854.

6th child, Monroe county, Ind., 1858.

Marsolete Carson died January 10, 1865, at Bloomington, Ind. Davy Carson has never married again.

XVIII.

*AMANDA GILL.*

Amanda Gill, daughter of Samuel Chriswell Gill and Sarah Malone Gill, was born November 7, 1825, died September 10, 1827.

## XIX.

*SHILOAH GILL.*

Shiloah Gill, the son of Samuel Chriswell Gill and Sarah Malone Gill, was born in Bath county, Kentucky, on the 11th day of September, 1827. His boyhood was spent on the farm, and he would doubtless have received a good education had it not been for the fact that patriotism and the pomp and glory of war prevailed over his desire to obtain learning. The Mexican war broke out while he was attending school. The stirring events on the Texas border warmed his blood. Once again love of country and emotions of valor, inherited from patriotic ancestors, sends a soldier to sustain the victorious eagles of the republic upon the scorching plains of Mexico, and in the mountain passes surrounding the ancient city of the Montezumas.

No sooner had the call for help on the Rio Grande del Norte resounded through the land than the old warlike spirit forced the school boy, Shiloah Gill, to enlist as a volunteer in a regiment that was soon ordered to the front. He was in the ranks of Captain James Ewing's company. The two lieutenants were Boone Lacy and William Allen. He served

through the whole war, and handled a musket in many of the great battles fought by the victorious American armies. He was in the ranks when General Scott marched the triumphant regiments into the City of Mexico. His good fortune never deserted him, and he came out without a wound. After the peace of Hidalgo Gaudaloupe he returned home, with his regiment, by way of the Gulf of Mexico and New Orleans. In that city the regiment was discharged, and they turned over to the government their battle-torn flag and their eagles which they had covered with glory.

On the 2nd day of October, 1849, he married Sarah Ann Anderson, daughter of William Anderson, of Peeled Oak Neighborhood, Bath county, Kentucky.

After marriage the young couple resided on one of the farms in Bath county, Kentucky, belonging to his father. They remained there until the fall of 1854, or about that time. Then he moved to Coles county, now Douglas county, Illinois, and settled on the 320 acres of land deeded to Shiloah by his father. He improved this land and has made out of it, by adding a body of about 260 acres, one of the finest grain farms in the state. They had nine children. Five of them died in infancy. His wife, Sallie Ann Anderson Gill, died about the year 1872.

Some time after the death of his first wife, Shiloah married Miss Eliza Kensil. They lived happily together

until her death, which occurred in about the year 1874. This excellent lady endured with resignation great suffering in her last illness. By this marriage there was no issue.

True to the records of the Gill name Shiloah found it impossible to live without a wife, and he again married about the 1st of September, 1875, Mrs. Sarah Coots. His present wife was a widow lady with one son. This marriage has not increased the family. Shiloah Gill's post office is Hugo, Illinois. His fondness of the luxuries of life, his genial good humor and the enormous amount of felicity that he manages to secure from reposing upon the innumerable soft sheep skins that he ever keeps in various cool and comfortable nooks about his elegant mansion, has increased his adipose tissue to 225 pounds avoirdupois. His hospitality has no limit, and in this matter his excellent wife joins him heart and soul. They are never happier than when entertaining relatives and friends. If you ever visit Shiloah and his "good wife main" as he calls her, you will be made to feel at home, and if you do not enjoy yourself to the utmost limit of human felicity, it will not be their fault. Shiloah Gill and the writer being the only two sons of Samuel C. Gill now living, they covenanted at their last meeting that they would visit each other at least once a year until the death of one or both.

In connection with Shiloah's war record there is one remarkable coincidence. His Captain and one Lieutenant

only a few weeks ago were buried on the same day. They had both lived in Bath county up to their death. There are few of these old veterans left to tell the story of the terrible war and keep "Shi." company.

By his first wife, Sarah Ann Anderson Gill, Shiloah has four living children: Bettie Gill, Thomas Gill, John Gill and Emma Gill.

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Bettie Gill married Thos. Barnett. They live in Douglas county, Illinois. Their post office address is Carmago. They have five children; they are all unmarried. Nora Barnett, Emma Barnett, Charlie Barnett, Berthie Barnett and Chesie Barnett.

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Thomas Gill, son of Shiloah, married Eliza Burgett. He is a merchant at Hugo, Illinois. They have three children: Alice Gill, Olie Gill and Ivy Gill.

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John Gill, son of Shiloah Gill, is a farmer near Hugo, Illinois. He married Mary Highland. They have one girl, named Bulah Gill. His wife is dead.

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Emma Gill, daughter of Shiloah Gill, married John Wiseman. He is a farmer near Hugo, Illinois. They have no children.

## XX.

*MARTHA ANN GILL.*

Martha Ann Gill, daughter of Samuel C. Gill and his wife Sarah Malone, was born in Bath county, Kentucky, on October 13th, 1829. She married James H. Kibbey, December 14th, 1849. They first located in Carter county, Kentucky, where Mr. Kibbey engaged in farming until about the year 1853. They then moved to Indiana and settled in Boone county, on the lands that had been given to Martha Ann by her father. They cleared the land of a dense forest and made a fine farm. They lived on this farm until about the year 1880, or perhaps later. They then went to Kansas and remained only about a year, after which they again returned to the old homestead in Indiana, where they now live in a large farm house alone, their children having all married and left them. Their address is Jamestown, Indiana. The aged mother is now in delicate health. They have had nine children, three of whom died in infancy.

Sarah Tom Kibbey.

Mary Kibbey.

Ephraim Kibbey.

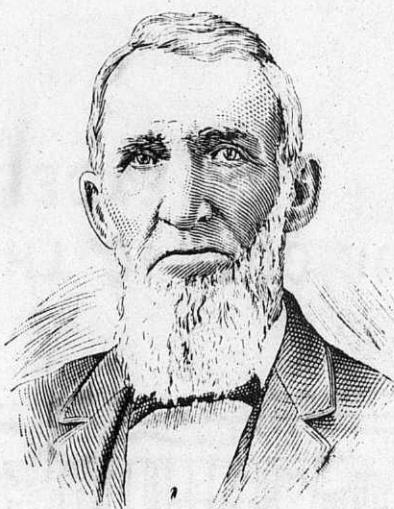
William Perry Kibbey.

James George Kibbey.

Clara Kibbey.



MRS. MARTHA ANN KIBBEY.



JAMES H. KIBBEY.

Sarah Tom Kibbey married John F. McClain and located in the State of Idaho. She died in 1890. They had five children, Earl Kibbey McClain, Carl McClain, John F. McClain, Harry H. McClain and Allen McClain.

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Mary Kibbey, daughter of Martha Ann and James H. Kibbey, married Dr. T. P. Burk. They reside at Jamestown, Ind. They have three children, Estelle Burk, Harry M. Burk and Barnes Burk. Estelle Burk married John Kendal. They have one child, Eddy Lee Kendal.

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Ephraim Kibbey married Jane Jackson. He is a farmer residing near Lebanon, in Boone county, Ind. They have two children, Otha J. Kibbey and Lee Kibbey.

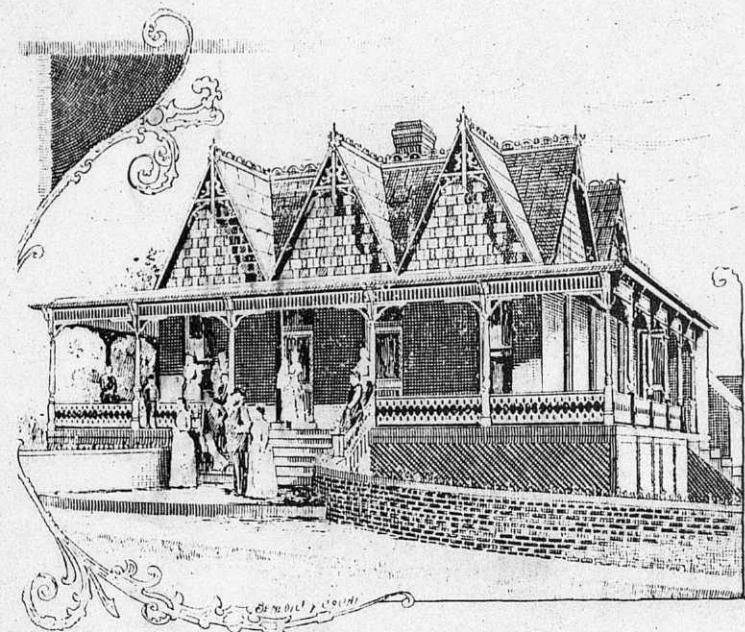
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William Perry Kibbey, son of Martha Ann and Jas. H. Kibbey, married Maggie Boyd. They reside on a farm in Boone county, Ind., near Lebanon. They have four children, Cecil Kibbey, Ray H. Kibbey, Annie Myrtle Kibbey, and a baby boy.

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James George Kibbey, son of Martha Ann and Jas. H. Kibbey, married Eva Dale. They reside on a part of the old homestead. Their post office address is Jamestown, Ind. They have no children.

Clara Kibbey, daughter of Martha Ann and Jas. H. Kibbey, married Frank Utterback. They reside in Boone county, near Lebanon, Ind. They have two children, Mabel Utterback and Nellie Utterback.



RESIDENCE OF THOS. F. GILL  
PERRY, RAILS COUNTY, MO.

## XXI.

*THOMAS FRANKLIN GILL.*

Thomas Franklin Gill, the latest child born to Samuel Chriswell Gill and Sarah Malone Gill, first saw the light of this world in Bath county, Ky., on the 15th day of November, 1831. His boyhood was spent upon the old farm and his time was divided between working in the fields and laboring in the mill, carding wool. He attended the district school, where he barely learned to read, write and cypher. From his parents he inherited a vigorous constitution. Early in life he began to manifest that he possessed all of those sterling traits which had made his father a successful farmer and a peerless financier. From the beginning he was industrious, ambitious, firm and frugal.

On the 18th day of November, 1852, he married Sallie Ann Moor, daughter of William Moor, of Bath county, Ky.

Previous to his marriage he had filled the office of deputy sheriff in Bath county, Ky., 1849 and 1850, in which capacity he won the confidence of the people. During the year 1851 he sold goods in Fleming county, Ky.

In January, 1852, he conceived and executed the idea expressed in Horace Greeley's immortal sentence, long before

it had ever occurred to that extraordinary enthusiast and journalist, "Go west young man and grow up with the country."

In the beginning of 1852 Thos. F. Gill landed in Missouri with a young wife, five or six hundred dollars in his pocket, and a feather bed and two or three blankets or home-made Kentucky quilts. He at once contracted for the purchase of two hundred and sixty acres of wild land, paying five hundred dollars in cash and getting five years time on the deferred payment. At that early date not only was money scarce, but even the necessities of life were obtained with difficulty. A hewed-log cabin was very soon erected on the wild land, and the young husband and wife were indebted to the labor of their own hands for this comfortable home and the finish and beauty of the architecture. They lived on this farm for more than ten years, and as the subject of the sketch expresses it, "had a pretty tough time." If he made ten dollars during the greater portion of that long period he does not remember it.

Later he began to trade in cattle, and having made the acquaintance of Strawn, Alexander and other great cattle kings of Illinois, he concluded arrangements with these people out of which he began to make a little money. He bought cattle and hogs—known then as feeders—in Missouri, and drove them to Illinois and sold to the rich farmers and



MRS T. F. GILL.

opulent cattle merchants, who, residing in that State not cursed with the active red hand of war, were amply prepared with abundant crops to fatten them for market.

He was first appointed and afterwards elected justice of the peace, which office he filled for eight years. When the war broke out he opposed secession, believing that a separation of the States would only be the beginning of the end of the dissolution of the whole fabric of the Republic.

Later in the war he served in the enrolled militia of the State for eight months, discharging the duties of a commissary sergeant. During these eight months his wife, "mamma," stayed at home managing the farm, feeding the stock and gathering the wood to make fires. When the fences were destroyed or blown down, she went out into the fields and re-built them with her own hands. Hundreds of times she walked over the prairies looking after the cattle. She kept her own loom and wove the cloth and made all the clothing for her children. Often at night mother and children in those unhappy times sat huddled about the fire, in this lonesome house on a lonely road, and listened in fear and trembling to the resounding echoes made by the hoofs of the war horses and the howling of the prairie wolf. When the war clouds had rolled by and the clash of resounding arms no longer arose from fratricidal fields, Thomas F. Gill returned to his farm and soon afterwards, 1866, opened a small country store at the cross roads on Lick Creek, five miles north of his farm.

The town of Perry was laid off and the town plat recorded about this time. Although everything was at war prices—calico from 36 to 37 cents per yard, domestics from 40 to 50 cents per yard, and a case of common hats or boots worth at wholesale sixty dollars—this enterprise was a success from the beginning. Everybody declared that he would “bust.” The little store, under the prudent and judicious management of the proprietor, yielded profits like a quartz mill. He moved his family to Perry in August, 1864, and foreseeing that the place had a royal future before it he at once began to buy land and town lots. It was not long before he owned two-thirds of the land upon which the town has since been built. With the success of his ventures his confidence rapidly grew in his ability to make money, and he began to trade in everything that was legitimately marketable, and it looked as if everything that he touched turned to gold. The bridge of Lodi was behind him, and his march to the position of a capitalist was after this one unbroken line of success. He certainly made mistakes, but he possessed the happy financial ability of compelling the errors of himself or subordinates to yield a harvest.

He started a majority of the business men of Perry, and to his shrewd advice and, in many instances, something more tangible, they are indebted to him for their success and fortunes. He originated and has been connected with nearly every business in the town. He has built and run hotels,

dry goods stores, grocery stores, drug stores, furniture stores, hardware stores, livery stables, saw mills, a flour mill, a lumber yard, wagon and blacksmith shop, an opera house, and finally, he is the central figure of the Perry Bank. During the time that a half a dozen of these various branches of business were under his immediate supervision he was managing a dozen farms and trading extensively in stock. Under his eye a saw, corn and flour mill returned handsome profits, something that has not happened before or since in Perry. He must have built, and at some time owned, half of both the business and residence property of the place.

He was the instigator and is president of the company that built the large and beautiful brick building which contains two large store rooms, the Perry Bank, several offices and an opera house.

During the year 1883 he divided about one thousand acres of land among his children. Most of these lands were in a high state of cultivation, and on nearly all of them there were good houses and barns. He has also already given to these four living children ten thousand dollars apiece, with the exception of May, to whom he has only given about seven thousand dollars.

He is at this time president of the Perry Bank, and is a large shareholder in that successful institution, the capital stock of which is \$30,000, surplus \$25,000. He now owns

about one thousand acres of farming lands, a hotel building and livery stable in Laddonia, a hotel and livery stable in Perry, six or more residences in Perry, and a capacious brick storehouse. He owns a beautiful brick residence, in which he and "mamma" reside alone, and in one of the comfortable and elegantly furnished rooms of which no doubt they have recently spent many pleasant evenings in recalling names, dates and events connected with the history of this remarkably vigorous and prolific family.

The influence and results of Thomas F. Gill's life work is beyond all human calculation or conjecture. He is the father of the town of Perry, and it ought to have been honored with his name. He has ever, even in the "hardest times," been ready to buy anything that the people had to sell and to pay liberal prices. How few realize the far-reaching influence of this man's industry, push and enterprise upon the destiny of hundreds of young men who have grown up about Perry. They have looked upon his work and tried to do likewise. Young men who from looking upon him have learned to look higher, are making their mark in every section of the Union, from the mercantile marts of the great cities to the gold fields of California, and from the inhospitable Dakotas to the sun-lands where the frost never gleams and the roses bloom forever. He is always willing to give employment to those who will work, and ever ready to help those who have a disposition to help themselves. The hospitality,

liberality and charity of himself and "mamma" is of that kind that ever distinguishes the sons and daughters of the early settlers of Kentucky. He possesses the happy faculty of turning a deaf ear to the censure or comment of others, and he has always been able to compel fortune to bow to him and turn errors into gold. Such is the force of his indomitable will, perseverance and patience, that he has frequently been known to coin the ingratitude, baseless attacks and jealous comments of others into shining eagles. He never looks back, never opens grayes, never broods over the past. To him "the past is in the eternal past." He abhors intemperance, idleness and gambling. He enjoys going fishing once or twice a year, and he and his wife were never known to miss a "show" of any kind in their lives. Whenever there is anything on the boards at the opera house you will find him and "mamma" well up to the front getting more genuine enjoyment out of the performance than anybody you ever saw. They have had eight children:

Sarah Dorothea Gill, born May 17th, A. D. 1854.

John Henry Clay Gill, born October 10th, A. D. 1855.

Mary Belle Gill, born December 5th, A. D. 1856.

Georgia Cassandra Gill, born February 5th, A. D. 1858.

Samuel Chriswell Gill, born March 23rd, A. D. 1860.

Billy Moor Gill, born November 1st, A. D. 1863. Died June 17th, 1868.

May Tompkins Gill, born June 20th, A. D. 1865.

Emma Young Gill, born September 13th, A. D. 1867.  
Died July 13th, 1878.

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Sarah Dorothea Gill was born May 17th, 1854, in Ralls county, Missouri. She died of yellow jaundice at the age of six years, two months and seven days, July 24th, 1860.

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John Henry Clay Gill died of flux, aggravated by salivation, September 22nd, A. D. 1864. He was a bright and promising boy and his early death was a severe blow to his parents.

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Mary Belle Gill married Edgar H. Ralls, on May 22nd, A. D. 1873. He is a son of Col. Ralls, who commanded a regiment during the Mexican war. This famous regiment traversed the Western plains and reached the seat of war after enduring great hardships and fighting many battles. Col. Ralls was a man highly esteemed by the people of Missouri and he was frequently honored with their confidence. He filled various offices with fidelity and honor. He was a zealous and highly distinguished member of the Masonic fraternity. Ralls county was named after the father of Col. Ralls, who was one of the early settlers of Missouri.

Edgar H. Ralls is a man of fine business qualifications, a sober christian gentlemen and equal in his own estimation to



MRS. MARY BELLE GILL RALLS.

any and every emergency. He is troubled with a discontented, restless disposition, and has seen fortune just within his grasp in almost every part of the western country. He has followed various avocations, and always expected to succeed through the favor of fortune, and if figures, plausible schemes and self confidence could have secured a gold mine or an empire of land, he would have had it long ago. The gold fever carried him to California, and dreams of wealth beyond the dreams of avarice caused him to join his fortunes with the frontiermen of the Lone Star State. He has finally settled down in Perry, where he possesses a half interest in a fine ten thousand dollar flouring mill. In this latest venture his efforts bid fair to be crowned with success, which he will do if experience counts for anything. It is hoped that he has seen and learned enough to make him feel that independence in life can only be secured after long and patient blows. He has a fine farm adjoining the town of Perry, where he resides. As a farmer, he manifests too many of the characteristics of the renowned Col. Sellers to make farming a lucrative and interesting business.

They have had seven children.

John Thomas Ralls, born A. D. 1874.

Olie Ralls, born A. D. 1876.

Harry S. Ralls, born A. D. 1878. Died.

Eugene H. Ralls, born A. D. 1881. Died.

Julia Briggs Ralls, born A. D. 1885.

George Alva Ralls, born A. D. 1888.

Sallie Gill Ralls, born A. D. 1891.

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Georgia Cassandra Gill, daughter of Thomas F. Gill and Sarah Gill, was born Feb. 5th, A. D. 1858. She married James Alva Clark, on Oct. 17th, A. D. 1876. He is a son of Martin J. Clark, of Monroe county, Mo. He obtained the basis of a fine business education at the State University. With the exception of the time spent at school he was employed on his father's fine stock farm. He is an excellent business man and is at this time cashier of the Perry Bank, in which financial institution he is a large stockholder. He owns a fine farm of four hundred and eighty acres near Perry and a brick livery stable in the town. Horse flesh is his weakness. He is never too busy to turn his eyes towards a fine horse, and the bare mention of the name of a famous flyer would stop him on the road if he was going for a doctor, and might possibly make him look up from his devotional exercises. He is, however, not deserving of censure in the manifestation of admiration for the noblest of all animals. He was in a manner born and trained in the belief that everything begins and ends in a fine horse. His father, Martin I. Clark, owned a splendid stock farm in Monroe county



MRS. GEORGIA C. GILL CLARK.



SAMUEL C. GILL, JR.

and a livery stable in St. Louis. He was well known in Missouri, and at one time known as far south as New Orleans, as one of the mule and horse kings of the south.

They have two children, Gill Lilburn Clark, born Feb. 6th, 1881.

Charles Martin Clark, born Sept. 9th, 1883.

They are bright, promising boys, as handsome as Grecian youths.

Samuel Chriswell Gill, son of Thomas F. Gill and Sarah Moor Gill, was married to Mary Alice Leighton on the 22nd of January, 1885. He was raised on a farm, but at a very early age his father discovered that he was entirely too indolent for a farmer. The young man having manifested a decided inclination towards a mercantile career he was encouraged and assisted in securing an interest in a store in Perry. His business qualifications were soon manifest and the enterprise was blessed with success from the beginning. He never attended other than the common schools of the neighborhood, but by his own efforts he has made a capable, industrious business man. He is now assistant cashier of the Perry bank, mayor of Perry, and owns a fine farm near the city. He is a staunch democrat and a member of the masonic fraternity. Sammy is wide awake and favorable to every legitimate enterprise. He promises to be heard from in a higher business circle than that in which he now moves.

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They have two children, Madge Francis Gill, born June 17, 1888.

Leighton May Gill, born October 4, 1891.

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May Tompkins Gill, son of Thomas F. Gill and Sarah Moor Gill, was born June 20th, 1865. This young man was named after May Tompkins, a famous hotel keeper on Broadway, St. Louis, well known to stock men and drovers.

May is a square shouldered, wiry young man, who shows his metal the moment he is referred to as being less in stature than a giant. While he is industrious and full of pluck, he has never yet manifested the courage to ask any young lady to help him fight the battle of life. As a consequence he bids fair to make the great voyage alone. He is industrious and hard to corner in a trade. As an evidence of his capacity for nice financing he made a trip to California and other Pacific states, returning by the way of the British Possessions and New York, and had, when he came home, about the same amount of money he started with. He is engaged in the lumber business in Perry, Missouri. He is a stockholder in the Perry bank and owns a farm near the town. He also runs a livery stable. He is a dyed-in-the-wool democrat and a member of the masonic order. He bids fair to be a useful man if he had a good woman to hold his head towards the skies.



MAY T. GILL

Since this work was written, May T. Gill, son of the author, has married, and is at this date the proud and happy father of a son, born on the 11th day of June, 1893, and named Moss Gill. May T. Gill, on the 14th day of September, 1892, married Miss Lena Moss, a very estimable and accomplished lady, who is the daughter of John C. Moss, a veteran and successful farmer and stock raiser of Monroe City, Missouri.

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## XXII.

*REMINISCENCES.*

On September 10th, 1875, there was a re-union of the Gill family at Jesse Pickel-Hymer's in Putnam county, Indiana.

Thomas F. Gill, of Perry, first suggested the idea of this re-union. He fixed the date and place of meeting. He notified every member of the family that he could reach. There was a large attendance, and it makes a happy era in the memory of every person who was there.

Five sons and four daughters of Samuel C. Gill, and many of their descendants, were present.

Harrison Gill and one granddaughter, Mrs. Louella Williams, and one son, George C. Gill, were present.

The following are the names of others of the family who were there :

Jonathan Gill, wife and ten grown sons and daughters and their families.

Colonel Marcus Gill and wife.

Shiloah Gill and wife.

Thomas F. Gill and two daughters and one son, Mary Belle, Georgia and Samuel.

As the happy affair occurred at the residence of Jesse Pickel-Hymer, of course all his living descendants were present.

Emily Ashly and some of her descendants.

Cassandra Kibbey and her husband, William H. Kibbey.

Martha Ann Kibbey and her husband, James H. Kibbey.

All of the living sons and sons-in-law of Samuel C. Gill, with their husbands and wives, were present, with the exception of Davy Carson and the wife of Thomas F. Gill and the wife of Harrison Gill.

This was regarded as one of the happiest events in the life of all those who were present, and the author expresses a hope that the descendants of the family will at some future day have another re-union and that he may be there to see.

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Samuel C. Gill established the first ferry boat on the Licking river in Kentucky, and the author earned his first "fopence" by ferrying John Judy and Ben Snelling across the river. Thos. F. Gill never owned but one plug hat; he wore that when he was married. In 1854, when he was about to return from Missouri to Kentucky, the plug hat was extracted from a box in which it had reposed undisturbed for several years and nailed to the hind gate of the wagon. A Kentucky negro secured the possession of it. Thos. F. Gill has chewed tobacco since he was twelve years old and voted

the democratic ticket since the fall of the old whig party. Harrison Gill, Col. Marcus Gill and Shiloah Gill, are written earnest democrats. Jonathan is a republican and it is probable that his sons are of that political faith.

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The old, old clock, more than a hundred years old, seven feet high and having on the dial a full moon with the face of a man; the old clock that carefully recorded the phases of the moon, the day of the week and the month, is now occupying a conspicuous place in the hall of the fine residence of Judge Turner A. Gill, in Kansas City.

This clock was purchased about seventy-five years ago by Samuel Chriswell Gill, and paid for in bar iron made at Beaver furnace and forged at old Licking forge at the mouth of Beaver Creek. The value placed upon the clock was about one hundred dollars, at a time when money was ten times as difficult to obtain as now. Iron at that time in Kentucky was legal tender. Wonder who of the mountaineer law-givers had been studying the codes of Lyeurgus? Could it be possible that it was old Bob Stogdon, who was at that time engaged in the manufacture of iron at Licking forge, or was it Uncle Lonly Richards, who handled the bow oar on one of the flat boats that transported the metal on the raging bosom of the picturesque Licking? It is rather a curious coincidence that Uncle Lonly, although entirely innocent of

any knowledge of the Greek particle, should have honored old Lyeurgus by bestowing that classical name upon one of his sons.

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The writer is confident that there is a large family of the Gill family, originating from the brothers of his grandfather, Thomas Gill. This much is known, that Samuel Chriswell Gill had a cousin, Peter Gill, who was born December 22nd, 1782, who was a son of some of the unknown brothers of Thomas Gill. This Peter Gill's wife was named Sarah. They were married in 1790. Peter Gill had three children, Julia Ann, Isabella and Harrison, who died at the age of about twenty years. Julia Ann, married William Fenwick. William Fenwick and Julia Ann Gill had three children born to them, Isabella, Henrietta B. and Harrison. Isabella and Harrison Fenwick died in infancy. Henrietta B. Fenwick, who was born in 1833, married Francis J. Bruton, in 1852. They had born to them the following children: Annie, who married R. B. Singleton; J. W. Bruton, who married May Blodgett; Frank E. Bruton, who married Ida H. Harris; Clarence is unmarried, and Johnnie died in infancy. The writer has not space to say more about this family with Gill blood in their veins.

## HISTORY OF THE MALONE FAMILY.

In about the year 1760, in the State of South Carolina, Jonathan Malone and Mary Duncan first saw the light of day.

They received a common school education in the district schools of the country at that day, and about the year 1780 Jonathan Malone and Mary Duncan were married and started out on the voyage of life as man and wife.

Shortly after marriage they moved to the State of Kentucky and located in what is now Montgomery county. They had nine children born to them that lived to be men and women, and there were perhaps others who died in infancy—of these we have no account.

Their first son, Stephen Malone, was born about the year 1781.

And then followed Obadiah Malone, 1783.

Sarah Malone, 1785.

Thomas Malone, 1787.

Mary or Polly Malone, 1788.

Rachael Malone, 1790.

Betsy Malone, 1792.

Ruth Malone, 1801.

Leah Malone, 1803.

It is presumed that Jonathan Malone died about 1825 or probably late as 1830. Writer is without further knowledge as to history of this man.

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Mary Duncan Malone, wife of Jonathan Malone, after the death of her husband lived with her younger daughter, Leah Caseldine Malone, wife of Jas. Caseldine, until her death about 1860, thus reaching the ripe age of about 100 years.

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Stephen Malone, oldest son, married Mary Young, and to them were born eight children.

William Malone.

Andrew Malone.

John Malone.

Wesley Malone.

Marrow Malone.

Betsy Malone.

Roda Malone.

Eliza Malone.

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At this writing the best information is that some of these children live in Adams county, Illinois, where Stephen and Mary Malone died some years ago.

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Obediah Malone, son of Jonathan and Mary Malone, married Eliza Rankins, raising a family of four children;

names nor residence of any of them not known, parents both dead.

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Sarah Malone, third child of Jonathan and Sarah Malone, married Samuel C. Gill, September 23, 1807, then residing in Montgomery county, Kentucky, on what is know as Cane Ridge. Shortly after marriage located on Licking River, now know as Bath county, Kentucky, where to them were born thirteen children, eleven of which lived to marry and rear families for themselves.

Harrison Gill.

Jonathan Gill.

Eliza Gill.

Marcus Gill.

Eniuly Gill.

Elizabeth Gill.

Cassandra Gill.

Polly Gill.

Marsolete Gill.

Amanda Gill.

Shiloh Gill.

Martha Ann Gill.

Thos. F. Gill.

These thirteen are the entire family of Samuel C. and Sarah Gill.

For further history of these thirteen and their marriage and issue see elsewhere, in History of the Gill Family.

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Polly or Mary Malone, daughter of Jonathan and Mary Malone, married Wm. McClintic, and to them were born six children, named as follows :

Sylvester McClintic.

Andrew McClintic.

Ashford McClintic.

Harry McClintic.

John McClintic.

Martha Ann McClintic.

Polly and Jonathan, both deceased.

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Sylvester McClintic married Mary Huntsucker, both of whom are dead. Names of their children and the number not known.

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Andrew McClintic married Catharine Simpson. Whereabouts of them or their two children not known.

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Harry McClintic married Sarah Collins. Former dead, latter living in Payson, Ill. Had one child, named Gill McClintic.

Ashford McClintic married Sarah Huntsucker, both living in Missouri.

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John McClintic married Lizzie Huntsucker. Latter dead and former married to Miss Stratton. No children.

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Martha Ann McClintic married Daniel Huntsucker, and to this issue eight children. More than this nothing known.

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Rachel Malone, daughter of Jonathan and Sarah Malone, married Andrew Dunlap, both dead; had nine children, as follows :

Lucretia Dunlap.

Ephraim Dunlap.

Narcissa Dunlap.

Euprazina Dunlap.

Clatinus Dunlap.

James Dunlap.

Legrand H. Dunlap.

Lizzie Dunlap.

John M. Dunlap.

---

Lucretia Dunlap married James Tomlinson, both dead. Had three children, named

John F. Tomlinson.

Emily Tomlinson.

James A. Tomlinson.

All dead except Emily, who married Elijah Mann. Post office address New Philadelphia, Ill. To them were born four children, to wit:

Flora Mann.

Lee Mann.

Edna Mann.

Abijah Mann.

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Flora Mann married Richard Solomon; have two children, both living and reside in New Philadelphia, Ill.

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Lucretia Tomlinson's (*nee* Dunlap) second marriage was to Perry Collier; they reared five children, as follows:

Rachel Collier.

Ann Collier.

Newton Collier.

Charles Collier.

Lucy Collier.

All of which are dead except Newton and Lucy.

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Rachel Collier, daughter of Lucretia and Perry Collier, married Pike Wilcoxon, who is also dead, and to this issue was

born Carrie Wilcoxon, who married James Cox, both living, and reside in Blancheburg, Kentucky. Have two children, Pike and Lucy Cox.

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Newton Collier married Fanny Young, both living and reside at Anthony, Kansas. Have three children, Katy Collier, Ada Collier, and one boy, name not known.

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Lucy Collier, daughter of Lucretia and Perry Collier, lives at Anthony, Kansas.

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James A. Tomlinson, son of Lucretia Dunlap and James Tomlinson, married Lizzie Seahorn; had three children, to wit:

Lilly Tomlinson.

James Tomlinson.

Charles Tomlinson.

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Ephraim Dunlap, son of Rachel Malone and Andrew Dunlap, married Mary Wright, former dead, latter living and remarried a Mr. McKinsie, now residing in Payson, Illinois. Ephraim and Mary Dunlap had three children, to wit:

William A. Dunlap.

John Dunlap.

James Dunlap.

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Narcissa Dunlap, daughter of Rachel and Andrew Dunlap, married James H. Langsford, both living in New Philadelphia, Illinois, and have no children.

Euphrazina, daughter of Rachel and Andrew Dunlap, married Erastus Rice, both living and reside in Payson, Illinois. Have six children, to wit :

Lucretia Rice.

Lafayette Rice.

Andrew Rice.

Samuel Rice.

James Rice.

Ellen Rice.

---

Lucretia Rice married Daniel McKinsie, and is living in Quincy, Ill., have four children, as follows :

Olatha McKinsie.

Maud McKinsie.

Olumer McKinsie.

Charles McKinsie.

---

Lafayette Rice married Malvina Griffin. Live at Payson, Ill. One child, Eliza Ellen Rice.

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Andrew Rice married Annie Breckenridge. Live in Payson, Ill., have three children, named

James Rice.

Dunlap Rice.

And a girl, name unknown.

James Rice married Lula Brice. Live at Salina, Kansas, and have three children, to wit:

Eva Rice.

James Rice.

And a girl, name unknown.

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Ellen Rice, daughter of Euphrazina and Erastus Rice, married Joel McKensie. Live at Payson, Ill. Have four children.

Clatinus Dunlap, son of Rachel Malone and Andrew Dunlap, married Maggie Wright. Both live in Hennessy, Oklahoma. Have six children, named

William Dunlap.

Andrew Dunlap.

Nancy L. Dunlap.

Hays Dunlap.

Charles Dunlap.

John Dunlap.

Narcissa Dunlap.

---

Andrew Dunlap married Nan Adams. Live in Oklahoma. Post office, Hennessy, and have four children.

Pearl Dunlap.

Earl Dunlap.

Ellsworth Dunlap.

And one, name unknown.

Harry L. Dunlap married a wife, maiden name unknown, have three children. Reside at Hennessy, Oklahoma.

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James Dunlap, son of Rachel and Andrew Dunlap, married Margaret Mitchell. Former dead, latter living in Parsons, Kansas. Had three children, named

Meacham Dunlap.

Mary Dunlap.

Hardin Dunlap.

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Meacham Dunlap married Laura Davis, and have six children. Names unknown.

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Legrand Dunlap, seventh son of Rachel and Andrew Dunlap, dead; never married.

Lizzie Dunlap, daughter of Rachel and Andrew Dunlap, married Geo. W. Rice, both dead; born to them seven children, named:

Joel Rice.

Emmet Rice.

Clatinus Rice.

Jane Rice.

Lee Rice.

Thomas Rice.

Lizzie Rice.

Emmet Rice married Annie Prescott; live in Gila, New Mexico, have two children.

Joe W. Rice.

Lizzie Rice.

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Jane Rice married Wm. Lawrence; live in Simpson, Kansas. Have one child, Horoville Lawrence.

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Lizzie Rice married Carl E. Sperry; live in New Philadelphia, Illinois. Have one child, H. Glenn Sperry.

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John M. Dunlap, son of Rachel and Andrew Dunlap, married and is dead.

---

Betsy Malone, daughter of Jonathan and Mary Malone, married John Hendricks, both dead; had ten children, named

Harrison Hendricks.

Stephen Hendricks.

John Hendricks.

Elizabeth Hendricks.

Thomas Hendricks.

Mary Hendricks.

Frank Hendricks.

James Hendricks.

Jane Hendricks.

Martha Hendricks.

Nothing more is known of this entire family.

Thomas Malone, son of Jonathan and Mary Malone, married Nancy Stuart, both dead; had seven children, named  
Evalina Malone.

Mary Jane Malone.

Elizabeth Malone.

Gill Malone.

Jonathan Malone.

Nancy Ann Malone.

Eliza Malone.

The two latter only ones living at this date.

---

Evalina Malone married James Pounds; had three children:

Nancy Pounds.

Gill Pounds.

And a girl not named.

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Nancy Pounds married Jack Blades. Husband dead and she re-married a Mr. Burch. Now live at Baylis, Illinois.

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Mary Jane Malone married Joseph Messick. Both dead; had six children, of which but three are living, named

Narcissa E. Messick.

Charles Messick.

Henry L. Messick.

Narcissa E. Messick married J. H. Portenger; have five children; all dead save one, Minnie A. Portenger.

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Narcissa E. Messick married M. V. B. Shafer; had two children; one only living, named Martin V. B. Shafer, Jr. All reside in Concordia, Cloud county, Kansas.

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Chas. Messick unmarried, and resides in Quincy, Illinois.

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Henry L. Messick married Della Snyder; have two children.

Myrtle Messick.

Fred Messick.

Residence at Quincy, Illinois.

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Elizabeth Malone, daughter of Thos. and Nancy Malone, married Joe Huntsucker. No issue.

---

Gill Malone, son of Thomas and Nancy Malone, married Sarah Pounds, five children.

Frank Malone.

Jno. Malone.

Dan. Malone.

Two girls names, unknown.

Nancy Ann Malone, daughter of Thos. and Nancy Malone, married Geo. Connor, reside in McComb, Illinois, have four children.

Chas. Connor.

Henry Connor.

Etta Connor.

Dock Connor.

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Chas. Connor married Lucy Decker; reside in New Philadelphia, Illinois; have four children.

Orville Connor.

Ellis Connor.

Minnie Connor.

Henry Connor.

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Henry Connor married, and lives in Sherman, Texas.

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Etta Connor married Harry Newman; one child, Chas. Newman.

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Dock Connor married Miss Kepple; one child; lives in McComb, Illinois.

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Eliza Malone, daughter of Thos. and Nancy Malone, married Wesly Williams; reside in St. Joseph, Missouri; four children, three living, and named

Nancy Williams.

Fanny Williams.

Molly Williams.

Virgil Williams.

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Nancy Williams married Daniel Nylie; two children; reside in St. Joseph, Missouri.

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Fanny Williams married; lives in St. Joseph, Mo.

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Mollie Williams unmarried, and lives in St. Joseph, Mo.

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Virgil Williams, deceased, was married and had two children; do not know their names nor place of residence.

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Ruth Malone, daughter of Jonathan and Mary Malone, married L. Dow Craig, and spent a greater part of their lives in Montgomery county, Kentucky, near the old town of Tick Town. During the late rebellion, in about the year 1862 or '63, they moved to the State of Indiana and located near Ladoga. This Ruth Craig *nee* Malone, was the last survivor of this large Malone family. She died at Jamestown, Ind., on January 16, 1891, being at the time of her death 90 years of age. The children of L. D. Craig and Ruth Malone were as follows :

John M. Craig, born 1828.

Sarah A. Craig, born 1830.

Thomas F. Craig.

Emily Craig.

Joseph Craig.

Leah J. Craig.

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John M. Craig, son of L. D. and Ruth Craig, married Elizabeth McLane. They have no issue.

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Sarah A. Craig, daughter of L. D. and Ruth Craig, married Allen G. McDaniel. They have had two children.

Mary McDaniel, married to R. C. Smith.

James L. McDaniel, who died in 1876.

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Thomas F. Craig, son of L. D. and Ruth Craig, married Mary Ford. They have one child who married Webb Talbot.

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Emily Craig, daughter of L. D. and Ruth Craig, married John Coleman, and resides in Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Coleman is extensively engaged in the livery business. They have an interesting family, the most of whom are married, and are located at Kansas City.

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Joseph Craig, son of L. D. and Ruth Craig, married Mary McNary. She only lived eight months. Joseph then married Carrie Boyd, of Arcola, Illinois. They have four children. Their names are not known to the writer.

Leah Craig, daughter of L. D. and Ruth Craig, married Tilford Hines, of Montgomery county, Kentucky. They have no children. Leah, like her father, can raise the beam of the scales to about three hundred pounds. They are located somewhere in the State of Texas.

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Leah Malone, youngest daughter of Jonathan Malone and Mary Malone, married James Caseldine. They had five children, viz :

Emeline Caseldine.

Polly Jane Caseldine.

John Caseldine.

William Caseldine.

Marcus Caseldine.

James Caseldine and Leah are long since dead. James Caseldine was one of the most devout christians in the State of Kentucky. His house was the hotbed of the Methodist church. He was one of the principal movers in the camp meetings that were so successfully carried on at the old Berry camp grounds in Montgomery county, Kentucky.

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